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ILLUSTRATIVE AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

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THE
RED GRAVENSTEIN
APPLE

Vineland Nurseries Company,
CLARKSTON, WASHINGTON.

The Red Gravenstein Apple

IN an orchard owned by Van Sant & Whipple, on Orcas Island, San Juan County, Washington, are fifty Gravenstein trees, which have been bearing about ten years. On one of these trees, starting from the main trunk and about three feet from the ground, is a limb which, from the time the tree commenced to bear, has produced these beautiful apples. This is called by horticulturists a sport and is of very rare occurrence. We call the apple the Red Gravenstein, because it has the Gravenstein flavor, the Gravenstein shape, the Gravenstein core, and ripens at about the same time. In fact it is a Gravenstein in every way except color. Sixty-eight trees have been top-worked to this apple, sixteen of which are bearing and from which these apples come. We are also propagating the trees for sale, and expect to have forty to fifty thousand for the spring and fall of 1913 delivery. We claim it to be a better commercial apple than the common Gravenstein, because it is a better bearer, a better keeper, sells for double the price and is surely a handsomer apple. If you are interested and wish any further information, address,

VINELAND NURSERIES COMPANY,

Clarkston, Washington.

A FEW EXPERT OPINIONS

Washington, D. C., Dec. 28, 1910.

Mr. Geo. W. R. Peaslee, Pres.,
Vineland Nurseries Co., Clarkston, Wash.
My Dear Sir:

For two years past I have seen the Red Gravenstein Apple at some of the fruit fairs in the west, and among them the National Apple Show at Spokane. I have also eaten it and it is a true Gravenstein in every particular except color. In this respect it far surpasses the old variety, because it is almost solid red and exceedingly attractive. I think this difference will cause it to sell even better than the common Gravenstein, from which it is a bud sport.

I hope you will have a good sale of the trees, for it is a variety well worthy of general planting.

Yours most sincerely,

H. E. VAN DEMAN, President,
American Fruit and Nut Company.

Ames, Iowa, Dec. 5, 1910.

Mr. George W. R. Peaslee, Pres.,
Vineland Nurseries Co., Clarkston, Wash.
My Dear Sir:

I should be glad to receive from you a statement as to the history of the Red Gravenstein Apple to which you called my attention when I was in Spokane, also would be glad to have you send me copies of anything which you have published concerning this variety and photograph of the tree and fruit if you have any. I am writing some Eastern parties with regard to this bud sport of the Gravenstein. It appears to me that it is a good thing and worth pushing.

Yours very truly,

S. A. BEACH, Prof. and Vice-Dean,
Iowa State College and Experiment Station.

Hood River, Ore., Jan. 4, 1911.

Mr. Geo. W. R. Peaslee, Pres.,
Vineland Nurseries Co., Clarkston, Wash.
Dear Sir:

Thank you for your letter of January 2d. The Red Gravenstein made an impression on me for its beauty, its quality and its keep. I believe you have a good apple worthy of introduction and I believe there is good money in it for you if you handle it out right. Of course you know I am always a little conservative, and while I advise a man to plant it I would not advise him to go too heavy, but I believe any man would be safe in a conservative way for the above reasons, and for the further reason that the trade for the Gravenstein is increasing, and the future looks extremely good for Gravensteins because nobody has been planting them.

Yours truly,

E. H. SHEPARD,
Editor "Better Fruit."

Gaston, Ore., Dec. 14, 1910.

Vineland Nurseries Co.,
Clarkston, Washington.
Gentlemen:

I was very much interested in your Red Gravenstein Apple, samples of which I inspected and tasted both at the Canadian and Spokane National Apple Shows.

I believe you have an article of real merit, as the fruit seems to be identical with the regular Gravenstein except color, which it quite surpasses in attractiveness. The Red Gravenstein is a beautiful Apple.

Very truly yours,

W. K. NEWELL, President,
Oregon State Board of Horticulture.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 19, 1910.

Mr. Geo. W. R. Peaslee, Pres.,
Vineland Nurseries Co., Clarkston, Wash.
Dear Sir:

In regard to your letter of December 9th, asking my opinion of the value of Red Gravenstein Apple, will say that the color, appearance and flavor of the apple is all that can be expected. The color of the apple will add to its value, as a red apple is always a good seller, and no one can dispute the fact that the Gravenstein Apple is one of the highest quality apples.

I was very much pleased and impressed with the Red Gravenstein Apple, which I thoroughly examined at the Spokane Apple Show. It shows many good points, and ought to be a winner in every section of the country where the Gravenstein Apple can be grown.

Yours very truly,

G. E. ROWE, Editor "The Fruit Belt."

See Affidavit on Back Inside Cover Page

To Our Friends and Customers

IN presenting this new catalogue, it is our purpose to offer a guide to a prospective purchaser of nursery stock that will be of assistance to him as well as an advertisement for ourselves. We have attempted to produce an artistic cover design, which will appeal to the recipient as something worth filing away for future reference after he has mailed us an order, as well as to give publicity to the Red Gravenstein Apple, which we are introducing, and which, in the estimate of all experts who have seen it, is destined to become one of the leading commercial apples.

SOMETHING FOR THE PURCHASER TO CONSIDER

In purchasing nursery stock the purchaser should bear in mind, that as in any other line of business, you pay for what you get. There are so many little things in the propagation of a strong, healthy tree, which the ordinary planter knows nothing about, but which in the aggregate makes a material increase in the cost of each individual tree, and which it is our endeavor never to overlook, that makes our stock superior in many respects to our competitors. In other words, it is our aim to furnish a perfect tree. If by any chance anything is not perfect, we do not expect you to accept it, and we stand ready at any time to refund the money or replace any imperfect trees with perfect ones. In the rush of delivery season, even under most careful scrutiny, so long as mortals are not perfect, there will be occasionally a tree get into our orders that ought not to be shipped, but with the above guarantee we feel you can trust your business to us.

TRUENESS TO NAME

Every precaution is taken to produce stock that is absolutely reliable, and will bear just the kind of fruit it is labeled. If we have not what you want we will tell you so, but if we are compelled to purchase from others anything to fill your order, it will be only after it has been inspected by us, and our guarantee stands behind this stock so purchased as much as though we had grown it ourselves. Fortunately we grow all the leading varieties in such quantities that it is seldom we have to resort to the practice of using any other stock excepting that of our own growing. Our own stock is all propagated from bearing trees of known vigor and bearing qualities, and an orchard grown from our nursery can be depended upon to produce gratifying financial results.

SERVICE NOT TEMPORARY

In handling each individual order, either for old or new customers, we treat them as though this was only the beginning of the business we anticipate doing with each individual. By keeping this in mind for the last twelve years, from the very starting of our nursery, we have succeeded in keeping on our books the names of a large number of customers year after year. This we consider one of the greatest assets of our business. We find that a pleased customer and a bearing orchard that is just what it was labeled, is the greatest advertisement we can have.

TO NEW CUSTOMERS

To our friends who have never entrusted any of their business to us, we make an especial appeal to give us a trial order. Compare our stock with the stock you have been getting, and price considered, see if you had not better become one of our regular customers. If our stock is not as good or better than what you have been getting, don't give us any more business. If it is satisfactory we hope you will continue with us indefinitely.

NEW VARIETIES

It is not our custom to introduce new varieties indiscriminately. However, when we find something that is really of true merit, we do not hesitate to give it our stamp of approval by propagating it and listing it, so that our customers may have the benefit. Aside from the Red Gravenstein Apple, which is propagated solely by us, we take pleasure in calling your attention to the new Plums and Prunes originated by Luther Burbank, which we are pleased to offer in limited quantities. We have had an opportunity to examine the fruit of these varieties, and while the name of Luther Burbank should be guarantee enough to the ordinary purchaser, we can heartily recommend them either for family or commercial use after having seen and tested the fruit. See back inside cover page.

THE VINELAND NURSERIES CO.

ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

(Please read before ordering.)

Correspondents will oblige us by observing as far as possible the following regulations:

1st. Orders should be sent in as early as possible to secure the reservation of the stock ordered and the better attention we can give before the rush commences. It is our rule to reserve stock for and execute orders in the order in which they are received and we cannot, except for extraordinary reasons, delay early orders for those received later.

2d. Orders should be plainly written on the order sheets herewith, they fit our files and greatly reduce the possibility of mistakes.

3d. Give plain and explicit shipping directions. When not given we forward according to our best judgment, but in no case do we assume responsibility after delivery to transportation companies in good order.

4th. We do not pay freight or express charges unless we have specially agreed to do so. If your station is a **prepay point** send money for freight charges to avoid delay and unnecessary correspondence.

5th. C. O. D. orders will not be accepted unless accompanied by one-third the amount and the shipping point has an express agent.

6th. **Substitution.** Where the varieties ordered, or the sizes or ages specified cannot be furnished, as sometimes happens in all establishments, others of the same class, ripening about the same time and adapted to the same locality will be sent instead unless you write on the order **NO SUBSTITUTION** or say to what extent we may substitute.

7th. **Mistakes.** We have our business so systematized that they seldom occur, but when they do we want the opportunity of rectifying them promptly and as fully as possible. Stock should be carefully examined and counted as soon as it arrives. If anything is wrong write us **at once**, good naturedly if you can, but write anyway and let us know what is wrong.

As it is beyond our power to control the seasons or the treatment of stock after delivery, we cannot be responsible for what happens afterward, and will pay no attention to complaints not made promptly as suggested above.

Before writing about shortages of small plants, look carefully through the packing used among the roots of larger stock and you will be likely to find what you are looking for.

8th. Trees, plants, etc., will be carefully taken up, each kind tied separately and properly labeled and packed so as to carry safely and delivered to the transportation company at the prices quoted in our printed list.

Success depends largely on the treatment given to stock after it is received by the planter. Many thousands of well grown healthy trees and plants delivered in first class condition are annually lost through neglect and bad treatment.

Avoid all unnecessary exposure to the air. Roots naturally belong in the ground; as soon as received they should be heeled in so that mellow earth will come in contact with all and every part of the roots. When planting take out but a few at a time. A short exposure to hot sun or wind is sure death to many trees. Particularly is this

so with evergreens; once dried, no amount of soaking will restore them to their proper condition.

9th. Spring shipping season usually commences here about the 15th of March, and continues into the month of May. In the autumn we commence digging and shipping as soon as the fall rains put the ground in condition, and continue until the ground is frozen. Our storage facilities enable us to ship at intervals during the winter to California and farther south.

10th. We sell six at the dozen and fifty at the hundred rate, long lists of two or three of a kind are figured at the each prices.

11th. **We guarantee** our stock to pass the inspection required by law, anywhere, to be true to name and free from infection, to the extent of the price paid for any proven to be otherwise; the buyer agrees that in no case shall we be liable for a greater amount.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

Whether it will be best to plant in the fall or in the spring will depend upon where and what is to be planted. The practice of securing trees in the fall even when it is not desired to plant until spring, is becoming more and more general, as each season demonstrates the advantages of having stock on hand so that it can be planted at the earliest moment when the ground is in condition in the spring. If the trees are at hand this can be done long before it would be safe to dig and ship from the nurseries.

To care for trees through winter. Select a location where water will not stand, and at a distance from grass or other rubbish that might harbor mice, and dig a trench a foot or more deep and sloping, so that the roots may be laid in with the tops slightly elevated. Choose for the first layer the more tender things, such as cherries and peaches, and after the earth has been well packed among their roots and well up on the tops, repeat the operation by putting in another layer with the tops overlapping those first put in, and continue in that manner until all are cared for.

Be careful to have fine earth well distributed and firmly packed among the roots, so that all may come in contact with the earth, that they may not be injured by freezing and thawing. Don't use clods, as they will not pack close enough among the roots to prevent damage by freezing and thawing as well packed fine earth would.

After heeling in as directed, if the ground is very dry, drench well with water. After all is done cover well with evergreen boughs or something to protect the tops from sun and wind.

Grape vines, rose bushes and all small things will be better if completely buried. If you forget where they were buried don't write in the spring that we did not send them.

Any land that will produce wheat or potatoes will grow trees; it should be well drained and cold draws should be avoided. Choose the higher ground for cherries and the more tender fruits.

Preparation for planting. This is where most people fail.

It is impossible to get all the roots when trees are dug, and the tops must be cut back proportionately if the best results are to be expected.

If the tree is a straight whip cut off the top where you want it to branch to form the head. If the tree is branched cut out all that are not wanted for the head, and cut those left, back to within three or four buds of the base. Cut off

the ragged ends of the roots only so much as may be necessary to leave a smooth clean cut which should be from the under side. **Don't** thin out or cut back any roots unless they are bruised or damaged, there is no danger there will be too much root. We take great pains to furnish all the roots possible.

Planting.—Dig the holes large enough so the roots may be spread out as they grew, save the surface soil for refilling and throw the clay away. If in the spring don't dig the hole deeper than is necessary to put the tree down to the depth that it grew in the nursery, or say one inch deeper, to make sure of getting it as deep. Let one person hold the tree in a natural position, the top leaning well to the southwest, another shoveling in earth from the surface, being careful to fill every interstice and pack the earth tightly around every root. When the dirt is nearly all in a pail of water may be of advantage if the soil is very dry, but will not be necessary when the ground is in proper condition for planting.

The secret of good planting is to have the roots properly arranged and the earth well tamped around them and then covered with a couple of inches of loose earth as a mulch.

Staking.—Tall trees should be staked to keep the wind from working them loose before the roots get hold of the soil.

Mulching.—Five or six inches of coarse manure or litter spread about the tree to a distance of three feet from the center will be of great advantage, and where planting is done in a yard where cultivation cannot be properly done mulching is a necessity.

Frozen Stock.—Trees that arrive in freezing weather or in a frozen condition should be placed unopened in a cool dark cellar, or some such place free from frost, until perfectly thawed. If such a place is not available bury completely in earth.

Dried or Shriveled.—Trees delayed in transit until excessively dried, apparently dead, should be buried in earth so that every part of them comes into contact with moist soil until it recovers its natural plumpness.

If only a little shriveled they may be benefited by immersing in water for not to exceed 24 hours. A longer time might loosen the bark and rot the buds.

USEFUL TABLES

Suitable Distances of Trees, Etc., in Planting

Apples—Standard.....	30 to 40 feet apart, each way		
“ Pyramidal.....	15 to 18	“	“
“ Dwarf (bushes).....	10	“	“
Pears—Standard.....	20 to 25	“	“
“ Pyramidal.....	16 to 18	“	“
“ Dwarf.....	10	“	“
Cherries—Standard.....	18 to 20	“	“
“ Dukes and Morellos.....	16 to 18	“	“
Plums—Standard.....	16 to 18	“	“
“ Pyramidal.....	10 to 14	“	“
Peaches.....	16 to 18	“	“
Apricots.....	16 to 18	“	“
Nectarines.....	16 to 18	“	“
Quinces.....	10 to 12	“	“
Currants.....	3 to 4	“	“
Gooseberries.....	3 to 4	“	“
Raspberries.....	3 to 4	“	“
Blackberries.....	6 to 8	“	“
Strawberries.....	1½ to 3	“	“
“ For cultivation for market, with horse-hoe or cultivator.....	3 to 4	“	“
Grapes.....	8 to 10	“	“

Number of Plants on One Acre, at Various Distances

At 3 feet apart, each way.....	4,840
“ 4 “ “.....	2,729
“ 5 “ “.....	1,742
“ 6 “ “.....	1,200
“ 8 “ “.....	680
“ 10 “ “.....	430
“ 12 “ “.....	325
“ 15 “ “.....	200
“ 18 “ “.....	135
“ 20 “ “.....	110
“ 25 “ “.....	70
“ 30 “ “.....	50

To estimate the number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance, multiply the distance between the rows by the distance between the plants, which will give the number of square feet allotted to each plant, and divide the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by this number, the quotient will be the number of plants required.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

Apples

There is no farm crop which, on the average, will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as will a good apple orchard.

There is a large and constantly increasing home, Canadian, Alaskan, Asiatic and European demand for good apples which insures highly remunerative prices for many years to the judicious planter of commercial apple orchards.

Our list embraces a most careful selection of the best sorts for the several seasons, and few, if any, are omitted, that have proved worthy of general culture.

SUMMER.

Astrachan Red—Large, roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; juicy, rich, acid, beautiful. August.

Benoni—Medium; roundish oblong; red; tender, juicy, rich; valuable for the table.

Charlotten Thaler—In all respects similar to Yellow Transparent, but two weeks earlier.

Early Harvest—Medium to large; pale yellow, white fleshed, tender and sub-acid. Ripens in July but may be used for cooking earlier. Tree erect, moderate in growth, but quite productive.

Early Colton—Best early apple grown. Valuable for family use. July.

Early Pennock—Very productive and a favorite variety in the West. Fruit large, roundish conic, ribbed, light yellow, splashed, mottled, and shaded with light red. Flesh whitish, a little coarse, sub-acid. Last of August and September.

Fanny—Large, rich crimson; tender, juicy; very good. August.

Maxon's Early—A promising new sort, introduced as the best summer cooking apple. The large, pale yellow fruit is tart, acid, tender and well-flavored. Tree produces well and regularly. August.

Red June—Tree a fine grower and abundant bearer, continuing a long time in use. Fruit medium, roundish inclining to oblate; greenish yellow, striped,

splashed, and shaded with dull red. Flesh white, tender, moderately juicy, rich, pleasant, sweet; very good. July and August.

Sops of Wine—An oblong, dark crimson apple of medium size; flesh juicy, sub-acid, stained with red. Tree a vigorous grower and exceedingly fruitful. August.

Sweet Bough—Large, light yellow, tender, sweet, and excellent for baking.

Sweet June—Fruit medium, roundish, regular, light yellow, very sweet, pleasant and rich. August.

Tetofsky—Of medium size, richly striped with red and yellow; juicy, pleasantly acid. Hardy and productive. July and August.

Yellow Transparent—A new Russian variety, imported in 1870, through the Agricultural Department. Tree an upright grower and a very early and abundant bearer. Fruit of good size; skin clear white, turning to apple yellow; flavor acid and very good. July.

AUTUMN.

Alexander (Emperor)—Of Russian origin. Large; deep red or crimson; flesh yellowish-white, crisp, tender, with pleasant flavor. Very hardy. October.

Autumn Strawberry—Medium, streaked; tender, juicy, sub-acid, fine; vigorous and productive. September and October.

Beitigheimer—One of the largest and handsomest autumn varieties. Roundish conical; creamy yellow, deeply flushed with crimson, has pleasantly acid, firm, white flesh. Free-growing and fruitful. September.

Bostwick Queen—"Tree similar to Buckingham or Fall Queen, but more vigorous; fruit also resembles Buckingham, but is larger and more highly colored. Our finest September apple."

Celestia—Fruit large, waxen-yellow, fine grained, tender, juicy; flavor sub-acid, very sprightly and spicy, aromatic, delicious. Quality very best. Use, table and kitchen. October.

Chenango Strawberry—Large, oblong; red and yellow; tender, juicy, mild sub-acid; very good. Early autumn.

Cooper's Early White—Good size; pale yellow with fine blush and a tinge of green at the stem. Flesh white, crisp, sprightly. Good. September and October.

Cornell's Fancy—Rather large; yellow, beautifully shaded and splashed with red. Flesh white, tender, with a delightful, sub-acid flavor. September.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Of Russian origin. Large size; roundish; streaked with red and yellow; flesh whitish, juicy; flavor sprightly sub-acid; tree a vigorous grower and very hardy; very early and abundant bearer. While it is indispensable in the North, it is almost equally so in the South. We confidently recommend it for the orchard as one of the most valuable sorts for market, or in the garden for domestic use. September.

Early Ripe—Supposed to have originated in Pennsylvania. Fruit medium, roundish oblate, pale yellow, sprinkled with a few gray dots. Flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Good. Tree a free grower and productive. September.

Elkhorn—Very large, yellow, covered with red stripes. Flesh yellow with firm flesh of high quality. Much inquired for by people from Arkansas.

Fameuse (Snow Apple)—Medium size, roundish, oblate; whitish ground, striped with deep red; flesh very white, juicy and pleasant. Tree very hardy; one of the most valuable northern sorts. November and December.

Family Favorite—Large, flat, covered with marbled red and crimson stripes;

very dark red on sunny side. Flesh light yellow, firm, crisp, breaking; very juicy and rich; of excellent flavor, peculiarly perfumed. November to March.

Gravenstein—Large, striped and beautiful; tender, juicy and high flavored; vigorous and productive. September and October.

Haas (Gros. Pommier, Fall Queen)—Medium to large, slightly conical and somewhat ribbed; pale, greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh fine, white, sometimes stained, tender, juicy, sub-acid, good. Tree vigorous and very hardy; upright grower.

Jefferis—Medium, roundish; yellow, shaded and splashed with red; tender, juicy, rich, mild sub-acid. Autumn.

Lowell—Large, roundish oval; bright waxen yellow; brisk, rich acid flavor; very good. September and October.

Maiden Blush—Medium size, flat, quite smooth and fair; pale yellow, with beautiful red cheek; tender, sprightly, pleasant acid flavor. Fair grower and good bearer. September and October.

Porter—Large, regular, oblong; clear, glossy, bright yellow; juicy, sprightly, agreeable aromatic sub-acid; very good. September.

Pumpkin Sweet—Very large; flesh white and very sweet; valuable for baking. September and October.

Stump—Medium-sized, conical; yellow, striped and shaded with light red; flesh juicy, tender, with sprightly sub-acid flavor. Fruit very uniform in size and of fine appearance. Very prolific. September and October.

Twenty Ounce (Cayuga Red Streak)—Very large, nearly round; yellow, striped with red; quality good; vigorous and good bearer; popular as a market variety. November to December.

WINTER.

Akin's Red—Good quality, somewhat resembling Jonathan in size, color and quality, and Missouri Pip. in shape. February to April.

Arkansas Beauty—Large, beautiful crimson; flavor rich, sub-acid, late keeper.

Arkansas Black—Large, roundish, conical; deep crimson, almost black; late keeper.

Babbitt—A strong, large grower, wood hard and tough, heavy bearer. Fruit one-third larger than Baldwin, brighter red, flesh fine grained, juicy, crisp, rich and of a peculiarly fine acid. Use, baking, stewing, pies or jelly, for each and all of which it is simply the best. In cooking it literally melts. Ready to cook as soon as grown but it is so acid that few like to eat it uncooked until the latter part of the season when it is a favorite eating apple.

Baldwin—Large, roundish; bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid; good flavor.

Beachlor (or Red Lady Finger)—Ob-long conical; dark purplish red with many whitish dots; flesh whitish, tender and juicy, with a mild, slightly sub-acid and aromatic flavor. A fine mid-winter eating apple.

Beach (Apple of Commerce)—A sure bearer and fine keeper; one of the most valuable market sorts, commanding the highest price by reason of its size and beauty, and owing to its firmness and long-keeping qualities will become one of the most popular for export purposes. Bears young and prolifically. One of the longest keeping apples known.

Belle de Boskoop—Light, bright yellow, washed with light red on the sunny side, and sometimes with a sprinkling of russet; flesh crisp, firm, juicy, sprightly sub-acid; quality very good; a late keeper. Tree a vigorous grower.

Belle of Paris—Tree the strongest grower we know of among apples. Fruit regular and large, heavily streaked with red; high quality; a long keeper.

Ben Davis—A large, handsomely striped apple; has been the foremost apple of commerce for many years. November to June.

Benton County Beauty—Originated in Benton County, Arkansas. Tree a good grower, and an early and abundant bearer. Fruit large size, fine grain, juicy and crisp; color a bright red all over; one of the finest appearing apples grown.

Bismarck—This New Zealand apple has been widely advertised and much planted. Its remarkable characteristic is that of early fruitage, one-year grafts and two-year trees perfecting fine and handsome fruit. Trees on dwarf stocks grown in pots or tubs make beautiful decorative specimens. Two-year, single-stem trees, about 18

inches high, produced fine fruit with us. The fruit is large, handsome, yellow, shaded with red; tender, sub-acid, of medium quality, good for dessert or cooking.

Black Ben Davis—Said to be a seedling of Ben Davis; closely resembles Gano. Similar to Ben Davis, but is darker in color, better in quality, a surer bearer and a better keeper. Will largely supersede that popular variety as it becomes better known.

Black Oxford—Medium; dark red; juicy, mild sub-acid. Much esteemed in the North Atlantic States. Late keeper.

Blue Pearmain—Very large; dark purplish red, over dull ground, whitish bloom, giving blue appearance. October to February.

Boiken—A handsome Austrian variety that has been tested in many sections, and is highly valued by some of our best orchardists. S. D. Willard commends the tree as a heavy annual bearer, the fruit for late keeping—"is at its best in the spring"—and of a sprightly tartness that makes it especially valuable for cooking. It always sells at the outside price. Is a very desirable variety for the orchard man. Fruit is medium to large, yellow with red cheek; keeps until April or May. Tree is extremely hardy, with thick healthy foliage.

British Columbia (New)—Named by the Fruit Growers' Association of British Columbia. Originated by H. P. Bales, at Nicomen in the Fraser Valley. Tree is a vigorous grower and very hardy, annual and abundant bearer; fruit large, russet on yellow ground, sometimes striped with red; somewhat irregular; flavor mild sub-acid of the highest quality. Mr. Bales has now 400 trees of this-variety bearing. The original tree, when 34 years old, measured 60 inches in circumference, and is still in a perfectly healthy condition. Mr. Bales has picked 36 fifty-pound boxes of apples from it in one season, and always gets from 25 to 50 cents per box more for them than other varieties. We consider this one of the most valuable apples to plant for commercial purposes. January to June.

Buckingham—Origin unknown. A very profitable and popular variety, and valuable either for market or table use. Often matures in November, but will keep into February. Tree hardy, healthy, moderately vigorous and pro-

ductive. Fruit medium to large; oblate, inclining to conic; greenish yellow, mostly covered, shaded, striped and splashed with two shades of crimson or purplish red, many light brown dots. Flesh yellowish, rather coarse, breaking, tender, juicy, mild, sprightly sub-acid. Very good to best. November to February.

Canada Pippin (or **White Pippin**)—Large, roundish oblate, greenish white, waxen; tender, crisp, juicy, fine, rich sub-acid; late keeper.

Coles' Quince—Large, somewhat broadly ribbed. Flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender, with a rich, high flavor and a pleasant sub-acid quince aroma.

Collins' Red (Champion)—A valuable apple on account of its productiveness and keeping qualities. Tree healthy and a good grower. Fruit large, uniform and perfect. Flesh yellowish, satiny, crisp, moderately juicy, sub-acid and good.

Coos River Beauty—From Douglas County, Oregon. First known as **Gourney Seedling**, later renamed by a Marshfield, Oregon nurseryman, **Coos River Beauty**. Tree a good grower, and an annual and prolific bearer; does not break or split, no matter how heavily loaded. Fruit large, red, turning to dark red on the sunny side; flesh white, firm, breaking, crisp and juicy; flavor mild sub-acid, spicy, something like Gravenstein. Season November to March at Coos Bay.

Crow Egg—Yellow, striped with dull red. Flesh yellow, compact, sub-acid. Good. December to January.

Dickinson—Large, conical, heavily striped with red; a handsome, fine market sort.

English Russet—A valuable, long-keeping variety, extensively cultivated. Very productive and of good flavor. Fruit of medium size, roundish, slightly conical, and very regularly formed. Skin pale greenish yellow, about two-thirds covered with russet. Flesh yellowish-white, firm, crisp, with a pleasant, mild, slightly sub-acid flavor. Good. January to May.

Enormous Pippin—Very large, roundish; yellow, coarse, crisp, tender; good. January to March.

Fallawater (Tulpehocken) — A very large and handsome apple of fair quality. Trees grow fast, and bear young and heavily. November to March.

Frasier—Large, roundish, conical, greenish, streaked with red; good. November to February.

Gano—Form conical; good size and smooth; deep red, shaded on sunny side to mahogany; very attractive; flesh pale yellow, fine grained, tender, pleasant, mild sub-acid; is a splendid keeper and shipper. Tree healthy, vigorous and hardy; an annual and prolific bearer. One of the best commercial varieties. February to June.

Gloria Mundi—Fruit very large, roundish oblate, ribbed, greenish yellow. Flesh coarse, tender, with a pleasant acid flavor; good. Tree vigorous. October to January.

Golden Russet—Medium; dull russet, crisp, juicy and high flavored. November to April.

Greenville (Winter Maiden's Blush)—A seedling of Maiden's Blush, which it resembles in quality, size and productiveness. Originated in 1874, it has proven healthy, free growing and a productive annual bearer, being largely planted for commercial orchards. Fruit light waxen yellow, with red cheek; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, with mild sub-acid flavor. December to April.

Grimes' Golden—An apple of highest quality; medium to large. January to April.

Hiatt's (Delicious)—Is all that is claimed for it. Is a thrifty grower; very hardy; has never failed to bear full crop; the apples are large, quite even, and for color about half way between a Ben Davis and Jonathan. It is solid; will mellow about Christmas like Jonathan and will keep as long as Mammoth Black Twig; hangs till November. When introduced, nothing will take its place as a commercial apple. Ships like Ben Davis (bruises dry up like Ben Davis), is fully as large, of nicer color, a stronger grower; will supersede Jonathan when introduced; young and regular bearer.

Hubbardston's Nonsuch—Large, roundish oblong; red, juicy, tender; a popular sort. Winter.

Hyde's King—Large to very large; handsome yellowish green; good quality; a remarkable keeper. Time of keeping all the year round.

Isham's Sweet—Large, dark red; juicy and rich. A desirable kind. October to January.

Janetin—Medium size, yellow, striped with dull red; juicy, rich, delicious; tree hardy and productive; blooms late; very popular. December to April.

John Apple—Resembles Duchess of Oldenburg in size, shape and color, but is months later and keeps all winter. Quality excellent.

Jonathan—Fruit medium, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with dark or lively red; fine grained and finely flavored. One of the best commercial varieties. November to April.

King of Tompkins County—Large, globular; yellowish, shaded with red and splashed with crimson; juicy, tender, rich vinous flavor; delightfully aromatic. Popular commercial variety. December to March.

Kinnard's Choice—Thought to be a seedling of Winesap. Fruit medium to large, almost covered with dark red or crimson; flesh yellowish, fine grained, tender, rich, juicy, excellent.

Lady Apple—Small, lemon yellow, with brilliant red cheek; flesh crisp, juicy and excellent; bears abundantly. A valuable dessert fruit. December to May.

Lady Sweet—One of the finest winter sweet apples for the dessert yet known or cultivated in this country. Handsome in appearance, and is a good keeper. Tree a vigorous grower, and bears abundantly. Fruit large, roundish ovate. Skin very smooth, nearly covered with red in the sun, but pale yellowish green in the shade, with broken stripes of pale red. The red is sprinkled with well-marked yellowish gray dots, and covered, when first gathered, with a thin white bloom. Flesh greenish white, exceedingly tender, juicy and crisp, with a delicious, sprightly, agreeably perfumed flavor. Very good or best.

Lankford—Medium, roundish oblate red; tender, moderately juicy, mild sub-acid; very good. December to May.

Lawver (Delaware Red Winter)—Large, roundish, flat; mild sub-acid; very heavy and hard; beautiful dark red; handsomest of all the extra late keepers; very valuable as a late market sort; a vigorous grower and very hardy; keeps well; very promising late market variety. December to May.

Limber Twig—Much cultivated in the West and South. Tree hardy and pro-

ductive. Fruit medium or above, roundish oblate, inclining to conic, greenish yellow, shaded and striped with dull crimson, and sprinkled with light dots. Flesh whitish, not very tender, juicy, with a brisk, sub-acid flavor; good. January to April.

Mammoth Black Twig—Large, very dark red; excellent quality, remarkable keeper.

Mammoth Golden Pippin—Very large, roundish, ribbed; coarse, juicy, tender, mild sub-acid. November to December.

Mann—Large, roundish oblate; yellow; juicy, mild sub-acid. Late keeper. Good.

May of Myers—Medium, roundish, pale green; mild sub-acid; good. February to June.

McAfee's Nonsuch—Medium to large, roundish oblate; yellow, striped and splashed with red; tender, juicy, mild sub-acid; very good. Early winter.

McIntosh Red—Medium, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy and good. November to February.

Missouri Pippin—Large; rich red, with darker red stripes; very handsome and of fair quality. Good grower; early and immense bearer.

Milam—Much grown at the West, very productive, and keeps well. Fruit medium or below, roundish, greenish, shaded and striped with red. Flesh rather firm, pleasant, sub-acid, not rich; good. December, March.

Montreal Beauty—Large; yellow, shaded with rich red; flesh yellowish, rich, firm, acid. Very handsome.

Mother—Medium, roundish conical; yellow, nearly covered, splashed and marbled with rich shades of red; tender, juicy, delicious. A valuable dessert apple. Early winter.

Niedwetziana—The wood, leaves, flowers and fruit are a brilliant red.

Northern Spy—Large, roundish, conical; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red. Is extensively planted as a commercial sort. January to June.

N. W. Greening—Large, roundish; yellow; rich, of uniform size; nice to pack; fine for market; long keeper; profuse annual bearer.

Oliver Red (Senator)—A fine large apple of uniform shape and size and exquisite quality. Flesh yellowish white, stained with pink; core small; quality high with an agreeable blend-

ing of acid and sweet, and a pronounced apple flavor; juicy and sprightly. Tree good annual bearer and healthy. December to February.

Ontario—A large and beautifully colored apple of delightful flavor. Creamy yellow, overlaid with deep, rich red; flesh tender, vinous, slightly aromatic, refreshing. January to April.



"THE OPALESCENT."

A Photograph Reflected on its Polished Surface

Opalescent (New)—Probably the handsomest apple ever put on the market. Color light, shading to very dark crimson, with many yellow dots; skin smooth, susceptible of a very high polish, reflecting objects like a mirror; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy and good. The original tree has never failed to produce from a moderate to a full crop. It is not only a beauty, but all right for size, quality and productiveness, qualities rarely combined in one variety. December to March.

Oregon Red Winter—Fruit large, fine grained, crisp, juicy and rich, with a flavor so near that it could well be named the Winter Gravenstein, as its flavor is so near that variety. Color a bright red, with a dark maroon-colored cheek. Tree healthy and a strong grower, holding its fruit well until late in the season. January to May.

Ortley Belleflower—Medium, roundish, oblong, conical; yellow; fine grained, tender, sprightly sub-acid. Early winter.

Palouse—Large, oblong conical; rich golden yellow, splashed with crimson, shaded and lined with darker red; heavy bearer. The best of all apples for the holiday trade.

Paradise Winter Sweet—Large, creamy yellow, with rosy cheek; sweet and good. Productive and extremely satisfactory for either home or market. December to March.

Peter—Similar to Wealthy, of which it is a seedling, but ripens five or six weeks later. The tree is strong and hardy, bearing well. November to January.

Pyle's Red Winter—Large, roundish, oblate; crisp, tender, juicy, pleasant, lively sub-acid. January to March.

Queen Apple—Rather large, greenish yellow, with many light dots. Flesh white, firm, tender, pleasant sub-acid; good. November to February.

Rainbow—Very large, conical; striped and splashed scarlet and red. Flesh firm, yellow, juicy. Fine table and market apple. Ripens just before Maiden's Blush.

Rambo—Tree vigorous and quite productive. Fruit is of medium size, flat, smooth, yellowish white in the shade, streaked and marbled with pale yellow and red in the sun, and speckled with large rough dots. Flesh greenish white, very tender, rich, mild sub-acid; very good. Highly valuable for the table or kitchen.

Red Belleflower—Very large, deep crimson, shaped like Yellow Bellefleur; of fine quality; tree productive; originated near Napa, by J. L. Marshall, being a cross between Yellow Bellefleur and Red June; one of the most valuable market varieties.

Red Riches—Recommended by the Oklahoma Experiment Station. Resembles Wagener and of same season, but richer and juicier.

Rhode Island Greening—The well-known large, greenish yellow apple so much in demand for dessert and cooking. The tree bears regularly and abundantly. Fruit is tender, juicy and rich. December to April.

Roxbury Russet—Medium to large greenish or yellow russet; crisp, good, sub-acid flavor; tree vigorous and productive; very popular on account of its long keeping. June.

Rome Beauty—Large; yellow, striped and mixed with light red; flesh yellow, breaking, sub-acid; valuable for market on account of its productiveness, size and beauty, as well as for its certain bearing. November to January.



Winter Banana

Scarlet Cranberry—Medium, roundish, oblate, regular, bright scarlet cheek; juicy, brisk sub-acid. November to February.

Scott's Winter—Hardy and vigorous; bright red; crisp; spicy and of a brisk acidity; long keeper.

Shackleford—Large, well colored, purplish red in the sun, with a delicate bloom; mild sub-acid, aromatic.

Shannon Pippin—Large, roundish, oblate; yellow, mottled red in the sun; juicy, pleasant, sharp sub-acid; very good. November to January.

Shockley—Medium, roundish; red; crisp, juicy, rich, vinous and pleasant. April to May.

Smith's Cider—Medium to large, roundish oblate, conic; striped with red; abundant bearer; very good. December to February.

Smokehouse—Above medium; roundish oblate; skin yellow, shaded and splashed with crimson, and thinly sprinkled with large gray and brown dots. Flesh yellowish, somewhat firm, juicy, crisp, rather rich sub-acid; good. Tree moderately vigorous. September to February.

Spitzenburg, Esopus—Medium to large; deep red; crisp, sub-acid, high flavored. November to April.

Spokane Beauty—Largest apple known; a perfect prodigy for beauty and size; color greenish yellow, shaded and striped with deep red; flesh crisp, rich, juicy, with a delicious, high flavor; unsurpassed for eating, cooking or drying; a long keeper. Was awarded the first prize at the Spokane

Fruit Fair in 1895 and 1896 and for the largest apple at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904. Mr. Kerl of Farmington, Wash., says: "It has been the best money maker in my orchard."

Stark—Large, roundish; greenish yellow, much shaded with light and dark red; juicy, mild sub-acid. January to May.

Stayman's Winesap—One of the finest apples in cultivation; much superior to its parent, the old Winesap, in size, flavor, color and keeping qualities, and now attracts attention everywhere as a profitable market variety. It has size, color, productiveness and quality to commend it. Tree vigorous, irregular and drooping in habit, and adapts itself readily to varying soils and situations. Truly a great apple. December to May.

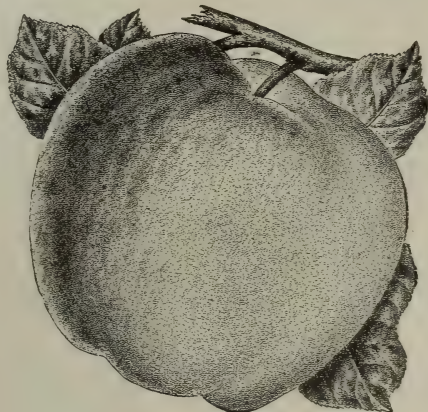
Sutton Beauty—Medium to large, roundish; handsome, waxen yellow, striped crimson; flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid; good quality; keeps well; tree a free grower and productive. A most beautiful and valuable apple.

Swaar—Medium; yellow; tender, rich and spicy. November to May.

Talman Sweet—Of medium size, pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich, sweet. The most valuable apple for baking. November to April.

Virginia Beauty—A very popular apple, and a very desirable sort. Tree upright, spreading, forming a fine large head. Fruit large; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, sweet. Very good. Mid-winter.

Wagener—Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm, sub-acid and ex-



Winterstein

cellent; very productive; bears very young; very hardy; will succeed well even in localities which have late frosts; is becoming more popular every year as a most profitable commercial variety.

Walbridge—Medium size, striped with red; handsome and of excellent quality; vigorous grower and productive; very hardy and considered of great value in the North and Northwest. March to June.

Wealthy—Medium to large; red streaked with white, fine quality. December to February.

White Winter Pearmain—Large, roundish, oblong, conic; pale yellow; extra high flavor; one of the best. December to February.

Willow Twig—Medium; light yellow, shaded and marbled with dull red; pleasant sub-acid.

Winesap—Medium; dark red; sub-acid; good. December to May.

Winter Banana—The most popular apple of recent introduction, and sold by many nurseries at \$1.00 each. Fruit large, golden yellow, beautifully shaded with red; quality excellent; a good keeper. Tree very strong grower and early bearer. Very valuable for market.

Winterstein—A seedling of Gravenstein, with a most delicious flavor; keeps with the Baldwin and R. I. Greening; flesh yellowish, exceedingly tender; flavor spicy, rich sub-acid; color, bright red in stripes; tree a strong, vigorous grower and remarkable bearer; fruits every year; the best.

Wisner's Dessert—Medium to large; smooth, beautifully colored with yellow, shaded with bright red in stripes and blotches, marked with russet dots; exquisitely delicious flavor; juicy, melting, buttery, pear-like texture. Tree a strong grower and extremely hardy. November to April.

Wolf River—A large, handsome apple; greenish yellow, shaded with light and dark red; juicy, pleasant, with a peculiar spicy flavor. November.

Yellow Belleflower—Large, yellow, with blush cheek; very tender, juicy, sub-acid; in use all winter; very good.

Yellow Newtown Pippin—Medium, oblique; very juicy, crisp and highly delicious flavor; fine keeper. Much planted in commercial orchards.

York Imperial—Medium; whitish, shaded with crimson in the sun; firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant, mild sub-acid. A popular market variety. November to February.



Dwarf Apple Tree

DWARF APPLES

Dwarf apples of fruitful sorts are exceedingly beautiful and productive, are profitable and interesting in gardens and other small grounds, and are becoming very popular. We can furnish varieties as follows:

For descriptions see same varieties in Standard list.

Astrachan, Red,
Beitigheimer,
Dickinson,
Duchess of Oldenburg,
Florence—Crab,
Gravenstein,
King of Tompkins Co.
Lady Elgin—Crab,

Mother,
Red June,
Wagener,
Wealthy.
Winter Banana,
Wolf River,
Yellow Transparent.

CRAB APPLES

Florence—Originated in Minnesota, Hardest tree of all; size and season the same as Transcendent, but far superior in productiveness, beauty and quality.

Gen. Grant—Tree an erect, vigorous grower; fruit in dense clusters; quality equal to Duchess of Oldenburg. October to December.

Gibbs' Golden—One of the best for canning and preserving.

Hyslop—Large, deep crimson; very popular; splendid market sort.



Lady Elgin

Lady Elgin—A pleasant dessert fruit; excellent for canning; the slight acid or vinous flavor being preferred by many to the sweet of the peach.

Martha—Mild, clear, tart; surpasses all other crabs for culinary purposes.

Red Siberian—About an inch in diameter, and grows in clusters; yellow,

lively scarlet cheek; bears young and abundantly. September and October.

Richland Winter, Sweet—The best crab; a good keeper.

Soulard—The largest of the crab apples; very valuable for cooking; has, when cooked, a fine, quince-like flavor; keeps well until July. Tree rather a slow grower, but very productive.

Sweet Russet—Very large, clear russet; an excellent summer variety.

Telfar Sweet—A large dessert crab; fine, very showy.

Transcendent—Medium; red and yellow; a beautiful Siberian variety.

Van Wyck—Large; skin mottled with bright red; sweet. Tree vigorous.

Whitney No. 20—A beautiful early variety that ripens its heavy crop of large and handsome fruit in August. Smooth and glossy green, heavily splashed with carmine; flesh firm and juicy; a very fair dessert fruit. Tree hardy and vigorous.

White Arctic—Strong, upright grower; fruit very large, white, tender, rich and juicy; very valuable.

Winter Golden Sweet—One-half larger than Transcendent; beautiful golden yellow; the most delicious dessert apple grown.

Yates—Rather large; dark red, dotted with white spots; flesh firm, juicy and aromatic; immense bearer and good keeper.

Yellow Siberian (Golden Beauty)—Of medium or large size; golden amber, with red blush in the sun.

Pears

All parts of the Northwest seem particularly adapted to the growing of fine pears which are very profitable, prices for such stock having averaged very high for several years as the demand has been much larger than the supply.

A judicious selection of varieties will furnish them in good eating condition from August until spring.

**Marguerite**

Summer pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe and autumn pears at least two weeks. Winter pears may be allowed to remain on the trees until the leaves begin to fall if they will hang so long. If the trees overbear the fruit should be thinned when about one-third grown.

SUMMER.

Bartlett—The money-maker; tree strong grower; bears early and abundantly.

Clapp's Favorite—A superb large, long, yellow pear, richly flushed with russet-red next the sun; juicy and delightful; ripens before Bartlett. Pick the fruit of this variety at least ten days before it would ripen on the tree. August.

Marguerite — Medium size; skin greenish yellow, with a brownish-red cheek; flesh fine, melting, juicy, vinous and of first quality. Tree a vigorous, upright grower, and an early and abundant bearer. Ripens latter part of August.

Rossney—A new and excellent pear, raised from seed at Salt Lake City, Utah. In size, medium to large; very fine grain; flesh melting and juicy; very sweet. Ripens two weeks after Bartlett. Is an excellent keeper and shipper. The tree is much stronger than Kieffer. Luther Burbank says, under date of October 5, 1895: "The samples of Rossney Pear arrived in due season. The large size, handsome form and creamy yellow skin with crimson blush, gives the fruit a tempting appearance, and the tender, creamy flesh of just the right texture, with no hard spots and an unusually small core, with its superior flavor, makes it about the best pear so far

seen. Tree is vigorous, healthy and productive.

Sugar — Handsome, medium size, and earliest good pear; tree hardy and productive.

Wilder Early — Handsome, melting, sweet; one of the best keeping early pears.

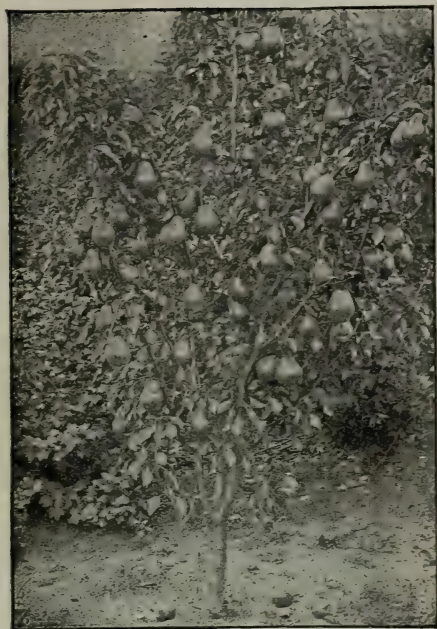
AUTUMN.

Anne Ogereau—"Most beautiful pear known!" Almost a counterpart of Vermont Beauty in appearance, but larger and much earlier; highly esteemed in California, where only the best are tolerated. Good size and comes at a season when there is a demand for just such fruit. Tree very hardy and a good bearer; its fine color, yellow covered with most brilliant crimson and its season of ripening, make it of great value as a shipper.

Beurre d'Anjou—Large, buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor. One of the best. October to January.

Beurre Clairgeau—Very large, pyriform; yellow and red; nearly melting, high flavored. Tree a very good grower, and early and abundant bearer; a magnificent market fruit. One of the finest acquisitions. October and November.

Beurre Diel—On account of its vigor, productiveness and beauty, this va-



Dwarf Pear Tree

riety has become a favorite with planters. Fruit is large, varying from obovate to obtuse pyriform. Skin rather thick, lemon yellow, becoming orange yellow, marked with large brown dots and marblings of russet. Flesh yellowish white, a little coarse-grained, especially at the core, but rich, sugary, half melting, and in good specimens buttery and delicious. Very good.

Boussock—A Belgian pear of the highest quality; large obovate, deep yellow, clouded with russet. October.

Buffum—Medium size, yellow, somewhat covered with reddish-brown and russet; buttery, sweet and excellent; a stout and upright grower.

Duchess d'Angouleme—A magnificent large pear, sometimes weighing a pound and a quarter; of high quality, especially on old trees; best as a dwarf. October.

Flemish Beauty—Large, beautiful, juicy, rich and fine. Strong grower and productive.

Fall Butter—Medium; pale yellow, with a faint blush, fine flavor. October to November.

Garber—Immensely productive; yellow as an orange; larger than the Kieffer and of better quality; fine for canning.

Howell—Large, waxy yellow, red cheek; one of the best for market or home use.

Japan Golden Russet—This pear has a distinct nutty flavor, can be kept all winter, and is remarkably handsome and profitable for market.

Kieffer—A very profitable market variety on account of its good shipping and keeping qualities; its unusual size and beauty also make it very salable. While not of the best quality, it is one of the favorite sorts for canning or preserving, and the early-bearing, heavy-cropping trees render it obtainable in quantity. October and November.

Lincoln—This is an excellent variety which originated at Lincoln, Illinois. Tree hardy, strong grower. Fruit large and of a beautiful golden yellow, of the best quality. An abundant bearer and it is said it has never been known to blight. We have propagated this variety for fifteen years or more, and it has never blighted with us, and is always in great demand.

Louise Bonne de Jersey—First-rate in quality, size and beauty; pale yellow, with red cheek. Very productive; one of the best dwarf sorts. September and October.

Seckel—Small, rich, yellowish brown. Always a favorite, and unsurpassed as a dessert fruit. September and October.

LATE AUTUMN AND WINTER PEARS

Beurre Easter—Large, roundish oval; pale yellow with dull red cheek, sprinkled with round dots; quality excellent. One of the best winter pears. Keeps all winter. December to February.

Col. Wilder—A California seedling. Will undoubtedly prove a first-class very late variety. January to March.

Dana's Hovey—Tree vigorous, hardy and productive. Next to the Seckel, one of the highest flavored pears known. Fruit small, obovate obtuse pyriform, regular; greenish yellow or pale yellow, considerably netted and patched with russet, and sprinkled with many brown dots. Flesh yellowish, juicy, melting, with a sugary, rich, aromatic flavor; best. November to January.

Idaho—Size large, nearly globular, obtusely ribbed; color light, rich yellow surface, covered with many small

dots; flesh white, fine grained, buttery, melting and rich. September, October.

Lawrence—Above medium size; yellow, tender and melting; quality best; one of the best winter pears. In season during mid-winter.

Mt. Vernon—Of medium size, yellow and russet red, with yellow flesh of good flavor. Tree bears early. December.

P. Barry—Originated by the late B. S. Fox, of San Jose, and is acknowledged by our best judges to possess qualities unequaled by any of our long-keeping pears. It is large, deep yellow, nearly covered with a rich golden russet; flesh whitish, firm, juicy, melting, sweet, slightly vinous and rich; an early and prolific bearer. December and January.

President Drouard—This French variety comes highly commended for its rich flavor and great keeping qualities. Fruit large, handsome, melting, juicy, highly aromatic; tree is vigorous, healthy and a prolific bearer. February to March.

Vicar of Winkfield (Le Cure)—Large; long; not first quality, but desirable for its productiveness. Best on quince. November to January.

Winter Bartlett—This fine pear originated at Eugene, Oregon. The tree stands in a dooryard in that city, bearing fine fruit, and has, with possibly two or three exceptions, borne a good crop for over twenty years. Tree very

vigorous, a foot in diameter and forty feet high. Has had no pruning or care, yet it is as symmetrical and pretty shaped tree as one ever sees. Fruit large, closely resembling the Bartlett in shape and appearance; perfectly smooth, flesh tender, juicy and melting; flavor similar to the Winter Nelis, but season a little later, and as good as can be desired. In every way a grand pear.



Winter Bartlett

Winter Nelis—Medium; yellowish green and russet; fine grained, melting, rich and delicious. One of the best winter pears. December.

DWARF PEARS

Dwarf pears may be planted 10 to 12 feet apart and should be set two or three inches deeper than they grew in the nursery. They bear sooner than standard trees, and the fruit averages higher in quality, making them specially desirable for garden planting. Some of the varieties are very profitable for commercial purposes. Ours are budded on the best imported French quince stocks. About one-half of the new growth should be cut off each year. We offer the following varieties, all of which have been previously described:

Bartlett,
Beurre d'Anjou,
Beurre Diel,
Clapp's Favorite,
Duchess d'Angouleme,
Flemish Beauty,

Howell,
Louise Bonne de Jersey,
Marguerite,
Seckel,
Sugar.

Cherries

For all practical purposes these may be divided into two classes, the sweet and the acid. The latter are hardier and may be grown on any well drained land in the northern States. The sweet sorts are not much grown east of the Rocky Mountains, and consequently there is a large shipping demand for them from the Pacific Coast States where they grow to the greatest perfection and are very profitable.

HEARTS AND BIGARREAUS.

Bing—Large, dark color; finest quality and unequalled for shipping.

Black Republican—Large, shining black; flesh firm, quality fine, and a good shipper.



Hoskin

California Advance—Similar to the Royal Ann, but sweeter; about two weeks earlier. First-class for home use or early market, but too soft for eastern shipment.

Centennial—A new cherry; a seedling of Napoleon Bigarreau, raised by Mr. Henry Chapman, in Napa Valley, Cal. It is larger than its parent, more oblate in form, and beautifully marbled and splashed with crimson on a pale yellow ground. Its sweetness is very marked. Its keeping qualities, after being taken from the

tree, will no doubt render it the best cherry for shipment, specimens having been carried to the eastern states and Europe without apparent injury.

Deacon—One-half larger than Black Republican. Color black, flesh very firm and of the highest quality. Ripens with Bing, but remains firm and will hang on the tree in good condition longer than any other sweet cherry we know of. Has been shipped to New York with success.

Early Royal—Recommended as the best early sweet cherry. It is a seedling of the Royal Ann, which it resembles in size, form and coloring; it is two weeks earlier, however, which makes it more valuable for shipping. Flesh is of very high quality and remarkably solid.

Elton—Large and of fine flavor; pale yellow, light red next the sun; vigorous grower. Last of June.

Governor Wood—Large, rich; light yellow with red cheek; juicy and sweet; one of the very best. Last of June.

Hoskin—This is said to be the best cherry yet introduced. Fruit remarkably firm and of a beautiful mottled mahogany color, and one-third larger than Bing. Flavor similar to Black Tartarian.

Lambert—In size the largest known; smooth, glossy skin; color dark purplish red, with numerous minute, indented russet dots; flesh dark purplish red, with whitish veins, firm meaty texture, small oval stone, semicling; flavor sweet, or very mild subacid, rich, and of highest quality; roundish form, heart-shaped. The finest shipping variety. Tree thrifty, hardy and a vigorous grower.

Rockport—Large, light red and amber; half-tender, sweet and good. Late June and early July.

Royal Ann (Napoleon)—A magnificent cherry of the largest size; pale yellow

low with bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet; one of the best for market and canning. Late.

Yellow Spanish — Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; firm, juicy and excellent; one of the best light colored cherries; vigorous and productive. Last of June.

DUKES AND MORELLOS.

Baldwin — Fruit very large, almost round, dark red, slightly sub-acid; the sweetest and richest of the Morello type. Remarkable for earliness, quality, vigor, hardness and productiveness. Particularly profitable in the West. June.

Dyehouse — Partakes both of the Morello and Duke in growth, wood and fruit; ripens a week before Early Richmond, is about the same size, of better quality, and quite as productive. Color red, pit small.

Early Richmond — The most popular of the true Kentish cherries. Size medium, color red; juicy, sprightly acid flavor. Tree very hardy.

Everbearing — A real Duke of the highest quality and largest size. Color, when fully ripe, dark shining red; pulp and juice red. Tree a good grower, and ripens several distinct crops, thus prolonging the season.

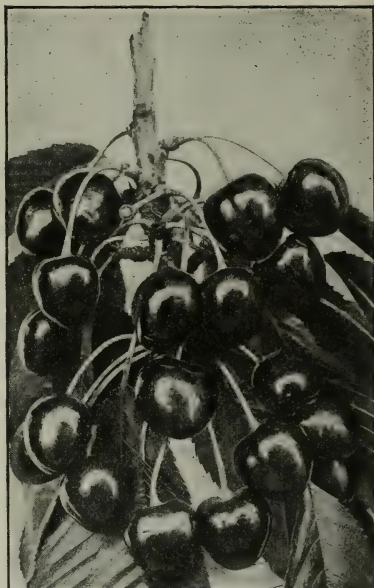
Late Duke — This fine late cherry has large, light red fruit. Of strong, upright growth. Last of July.

May Duke — Large, dark red, juicy, rich; the productive old sort.

Montmorency, Large — Larger and finer than Early Richmond, and one of the finest flavored cherries in this class. The strong, hardy tree makes rapid growth and bears enormous crops. Valuable for canning and preserving. One of our very best cherries. Late June.

Montmorency Ordinaire — Fruit large, red, quite handsome; ripe late in June. The tree is hardy and very prolific. A valuable market variety.

Northwest — The best of all the acid cherries for market or home use. Fruit dark bright red; a little larger and earlier than the Early Richmond. Its fine size, color, richness, earliness, firmness and great productiveness, and the entire hardness of the



Northwest

tree and bud, with the unapproachable quality of the fruit, with its rich, deep red meat and juice and pleasant acid, entirely free from the sourness of the English Morello and other common sorts, and its small pit, easily give it the highest rank. It ripens very evenly and quickly after coloring, and hangs on the tree for weeks without becoming soft or rotting. It has been grown in the Vineland orchards since 1893, has never missed a crop, and no other pie cherry is wanted in Clarkston when it can be had.

Olivet — A new Duke of French origin. It is a large, globular, very shining deep red sort. The flesh is red with a rose-colored juice, tender, rich and vinous, with a rich, sweet, sub-acidulous flavor. It ripens early, but holds for several weeks without deteriorating.

Ostheimer — Large, heart-shaped, nearly black when ripe, juicy and rich; fine for dessert and cooking; unsurpassed for market. Trees bloom late, and bear fruit quite young. One of the most productive of all cherries.

Wragg — Similar to English Morello, but said to be much hardier in tree. Valuable variety that originated in the West. July.

Plums



Burbank Plum Tree

All the members of the plum family are at home in the Northwest and reach a degree of perfection not attainable in the East. No other kind of fruit shows so much difference in the varieties, comes sooner into bearing or is more dependable. A proper selection of varieties will furnish fresh fruit from early summer to the beginning of winter, and for the balance of the year if preserved.

Abundance — Large, showy, beautiful, bright cherry color when ripe; highly perfumed. August.

Bavay's Green Gage — Large, roundish ovate; green, marked with red in the sun; hangs long on the tree. One of the best foreign varieties. Late September.

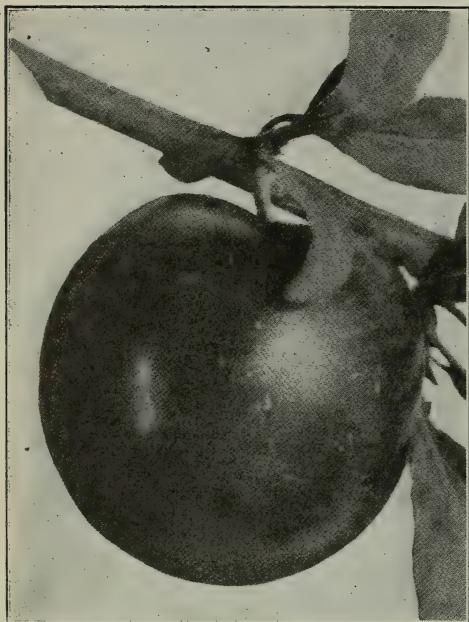
Blue Damson — Fruit small, oval; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partly from the stone. September.

Bradshaw — Large, purple; flesh greenish yellow, sugary, rich. September.

Burbank — Fine, large, round; yellow flesh, red cheek. A good shipper. June.

Early Golden Drop — Small, bright yellow; sugary, rich, and when canned has much of the flavor of the peach. Ripens very early.

Green Gage — Small; considered the standard of excellence; slow grower. Middle of August.



SANTA ROSA PLUM

A Burbank introduction of good growth and fine quality of fruit

Peach Plum—Very large, handsome and productive. Last of August.

Santa Rosa—This fruit is a rich deep purple crimson in color, the flesh being pale amber near the stone, shading to deep purplish crimson near the skin. The quality is unsurpassed, and it is a valuable plum for both shipping and home uses. Ripens about two weeks earlier than the Burbank. The tree is a splendid grower and of excellent bearing qualities. Fruit of beautiful appearance and delicious flavor.

Saratoga—The fruit is of large size, of a bright reddish-purple color, covered with abundant bloom; roundish obovate in form; excellent quality; the firmness of its flesh and its good keeping properties make it valuable for shipping. Fine for home use.

Satsuma (Blood Plum of Japan) — The best and most remarkable plum

ever introduced. Very large, nearly round, with deep red skin and flesh and very small pit. It makes a beautiful crimson, semi-transparent jelly. It is unequalled for jams or canning. The skin is unlike that of any other plum with which we are acquainted, in that it seems to dissolve when cooked, and is not distinguishable from the flesh. The beautiful color and the luscious flavor are unapproached in other plums. It is a grand market sort, and keeps for several weeks after picking. Bears well. Worthless for drying.

Silvas Koning Claude—An early, richly colored blue plum of fine flavor. From Germany.

Wolf, Free—A perfect freestone of fine size. Unusually productive, vigorous and hardy. August.

Yellow Egg—Of largest size; yellow skin and flesh.

BURBANK'S NEW PLUMS

The Plum seems to thrive throughout the Pacific Coast States, and since the introduction of the Japanese sorts a few years ago, varieties may be had for every purpose and suited to nearly every condition of soil and climate. Those listed below have been thoroughly tested, and are offered with confidence that they are the best in their respective classes for market, canning or home use.

New Varieties—50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

Formosa—In comparative tests during the last four or five years, this variety has proven itself to be the finest plum in existence. Fruit is of great size, uniform; yellow, with pale bloom turning to a rich clear red; flesh pale yellow, unusually firm, sweet and rich, delicious, with a delightful apricot flavor; nearly freestone. Tree of luxuriant growth, and unfailing prolificacy.

Gaviota—This new plum is recommended as being one of the very best of the latest varieties of table and shipping sorts. Fruit strikingly handsome, mostly deep reddish-purple when ripe. Flesh firm, honey-yellow, fragrant and sweet.

PRUNES

The term "prune" is applicable to any plum which can be cured by drying without the removal of the pit and remain sweet.

We do not attempt to correct the popular arrangement as followed in horticultural literature. Some of the so-called prunes have no value for drying while some that are called plums make excellent prunes when dried. The growing and curing of prunes is one of the most important industries of the Pacific Coast. Hundreds of millions of pounds of the finest prunes the world produces are annually exported to the eastern States and the demand for foreign export is growing rapidly.

The demand for the green product is enormous, and they are sent in refrigerators to all the principal cities of the United States.

In this connection we desire to call your attention to the "Roosevelt," a prune introduced by us and which we think will prove to be the best for shipment fresh. It is a seedling of the Italian and of the same form and color but twice as large. As large prunes sell for much higher prices than small ones, and as the cost of picking and packing is less and the transportation charges no more, the margin is clean profit.

BURBANK'S NEW PRUNE

Standard—Mr. Burbank says that "the trees are enormous and usually heavy bearers and healthy growers. Well grown fruits measure four inches and a half around one way by nearly six inches the long way. Skin purple, with a heavy blue bloom; flesh amber or honey-yellow, fine prunes very sweet and a perfect freestone. This is without doubt one of the best combination drying and shipping prunes ever grown; ripens September 1st, and has been kept fully a month in good condition in a basket in an ordinary living room during our warm Fall weather, and can be shipped when dead ripe with success to any part of the United States." \$2.00 per tree.

Champion — Large, round, reddish-purplish brown; flesh very firm and of a sweet, vinous flavor.

✓ **Dawson** — Color same as Italian, of which it is a seedling. Introducer says: "We pick specimens every year from the parent tree, of which six prunes weigh a pound." Flesh, when fully ripe, is a rich purplish color; ripens two weeks earlier than Italian and is much richer and better. Parent tree has not missed bearing a crop in eleven years; keeping quality is unexcelled; tree hardy as a crab.

Hungarian, or Pond's Seedling — Its large size, bright color, productive-

ness, shipping and keeping qualities make it the best for home or distant markets.



STANDARD PRUNE

Burbank's latest success; trees of good size, prolific bearers; fruit of immense size and fine flavor; pleasing aroma and purple color

Mammoth (Clairac d'Ente or Imperial)—Very large, of a violet purple color, dark blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow and exceedingly sweet; pit small. Ripens earlier than the French prune, and when dried is quite dark. The fruit when graded averages 20 to 30 to the pound.

Pacific — Tree hardy; fruit freestone, very large and handsome; flavor ex-

quisite, rich, sugary, luscious. Good shipper and dryer.

Petite d'Agen (French Prune) — The well-known variety so extensively planted for drying; medium size; reddish purple; juicy, sugary, rich and sweet; bears immense crops. September.

Italian (Fellenberg) — A fine late prune; oval, purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree very productive. September.



Roosevelt

Roosevelt—We are pleased to introduce this prune, believing it to be the best ever offered for shipment in the fresh state. It is a seedling of the Italian, of same form and color, but twice as large and somewhat sweeter, ripening about the same season, and a better keeper. The tree is of strong, healthy habit, has healthier leaves, holds its fruit better, and matures more of it. It does not drop its fruit prematurely as does the Italian.

Silver Prune — Originated in Oregon, and said to be a seedling from Coe's Golden Drop, which it very much resembles; is more productive and tree more vigorous. The fruit, on account of its large size, is ranked among the most valuable prunes and drying plums. October.

Sugar Prune—A seedling of the French Prune grown by Luther Burbank. The fruit is very large, twice the size of French Prunes, dark purple, with thick white bloom; flesh yellow, tender, sugary. Superior to French Prune also in growth, form, and productiveness of tree. August.

Tennant—Originated in Whatcom County, Washington, where it has been tested for twenty years, and has never failed to produce a good crop of fruit. Large, dark purple, with a blue bloom; flavor of the highest quality, rich, sugary and delicious. Tree hardy and very productive. Bears transportation well. August.

Tragedy — The first large prune to ripen and the most valuable of the early sorts for home use or eastern shipment. Skin dark purple, flesh yellowish green, very rich and sweet; parts readily from the pit.

Peaches

The peach requires a well drained moderately rich soil, it should be well cut back at time of planting and all the side-branches cut back to a single bud. Yearly pruning is necessary to keep the heads low and well supplied with bearing wood. The fruit is borne only on wood of the previous season's growth.

Alexander — The standard early, hardy peach. Medium to large, pale green, heavily flushed with deep red; white fleshed, tender and juicy. One of the largest and best extra-early varieties. Mid-July.

Champion—Very large, beautiful; white with red cheek; best quality. August.

Crawford's Early — A magnificent large yellow peach, noted for its size, good quality and wonderful productiveness. Late August.

Crawford's Late — Similar to Crawford's Early, but about a month later in ripening. Fruit is of the largest size. One of the very finest and most profitable peaches in our list. Late September.

Crosby — Especially valuable because of the hardness of the fruit buds; bright yellow, splashed with carmine; flesh yellow, of good flavor. One of the best known peaches and a decided favorite in some localities. September.

Elberta — An exceedingly large highly colored peach. Probably the finest freestone in existence. Bright yellow, with a beautifully mottled red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet; tree a uniform and regular bearer and strong grower. Desirable every way. Ripens last of July.

Fitzgerald — An improved Early Crawford, being fully equal to it in size, quality and color. The tree commences bearing young, is productive and one of the hardiest. Fruit large, brilliant color, bright yellow, suffused with red; flesh deep yellow, best quality. Early September.

Foster — Large, deep orange-red, becoming very dark on the sunny side; flesh yellow, rich, juicy, with pleasant acidity. Earlier than Early Crawford. Late August.

Globe — Large, round, golden yellow; firm, sweet and delicious. Noted for rapid growth and enormous crops. September and October.

Greensboro — The largest and most beautifully colored of all early sorts. Earlier than Alexander and twice its size. Flesh white, juicy, and of delicious quality for so early a peach. July.

Hale's Early — Of medium size, almost clear red and white; flesh white, sweet, delicate. Mid-August.

Muir — Large, pale yellow; very firm flesh; very sweet. Best for drying.

Orange Cling — Fruit very large, yellow, with a dark crimson cheek; flesh golden yellow, rich and sugary, with a vinous flavor. Tree an immense bearer, a splendid fruit for shipping, canning or drying. Early August.

Perfection — Originated in Oregon, above Weston, Umatilla County,

near the timber line of the Blue Mountain Range, at a high altitude, insuring its hardness. Fruit is of largest size, yellow with a beautiful blush-cheek; flesh is thick and very fine grained, with red around the pit, which is nearly as small as a prune seed. Its tough skin, firm flesh, and good keeping qualities place it in the lead as a good shipping and market variety. Cannot be recommended too highly. Ripens from 10th to 15th of September.



Triumph

Salway — Fruit large, roundish, deep yellow, with a rich, marbled, brownish-red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich and sugary. A new English variety; promises highly as a late showy market sort.

Sneed — It is claimed for this peach that it is fully ten days earlier than the Alexander, and therefore very profitable on this account. Of medium size, creamy white, with a pretty blush, and of good flavor. Productive. July.

Triumph — Above medium; skin downy, dark orange-yellow, nearly covered with dark carmine; flesh yellow half way to the stone, where it changes to greenish white, and adheres to the stone like Alexander; juicy, melting and slightly sub-acid; quality good. Very valuable as a shipping peach because of its attractive appearance. Ripens July 15th.

Wonderful — A freestone; color rich golden yellow overspread with carmine. It ripens after nearly all other varieties have disappeared, and is a remarkable keeper. Tree wonderfully prolific. Late September.

Apricots

Ripening as it does between cherries and peaches the apricot is a most welcome fruit, both tempting and delicious. It ships and sells well, for canning and drying it is not surpassed.

The Russian varieties are quite distinct from the European sorts, they are hardier and bear earlier, and require about the same treatment as peach trees.

Budd — Tree a strong grower and profuse bearer; fruit large, white, with red cheek; sweet, juicy, with a sweet kernel as fine-flavored as an almond; the best late variety and a decided acquisition. August.

Gibb — Of Russian origin; tree hardy and early bearer; ripens soon after strawberries; the best early variety.

Moorpark — One of the largest; orange, with red cheek. August.

Percy — Originated in a test row of seedlings in the Vineland orchards. Tree is remarkable for its hardiness and its profuse annual crops of rich golden yellow fruit. The original tree is twelve years old, and has missed but one crop since commencing to bear at the age of two years. August.

Royal — Large, oval; yellow, with orange cheek faintly tinged with red. July.

Nectarines

A most delicious, smooth-skinned fruit, which thrives wherever peaches will grow; is much superior to the peach for drying and is excellent for preserves. Commands a high price as it is considered somewhat of a novelty.

Boston — Very large and handsome; deep yellow, with a bright blush and mottles of red; flesh yellow to the stone; sweet, with a pleasant and peculiar flavor; freestone. August.

Downton — Large size; bright yellow, with red cheek; flesh sweet and

pleasant; a freestone variety. August.

Early Violet (Violet Hative) — Medium size; yellowish green, with a purple cheek; flesh pale green, melting, rich and highly flavored; freestone. Last of August.

Quinces

The quince does well in any good garden soil. It requires but little space, is productive, comes into bearing early and is valuable for market or home use. All the varieties are quite fragrant.

Angers — A productive old sort, with rather acid fruit.

Apple, or Orange — The best of the older varieties, and still more extensively cultivated than any other. Its large, roundish fruit ripens in October.

Bourgeat — This new variety has fruit of the largest size, round, smooth, of bright golden color, with



Pine Apple Quince

small core. With careful handling it keeps in a good cellar until spring. The tree exceeds all others in fruitfulness.

Champion — A large late-ripening sort, that produces good and constant crops. One of the best for sections not subject to early frosts.

Meech — In some sections this is a favorite sort on account of its early bearing and great fruitfulness.

Pine Apple — This new seedling of Mr. Burbank's has nearly the same form and size as the Orange variety,

but is smoother and more regularly rounded. It has a delightful pineapple flavor, and makes delicious jellies and preserves; can be eaten raw and is said to cook as tender in five minutes as the best cooking apple, possessing a most exquisite and delicious flavor not equalled by any other quince.

Rea's Mammoth — A seedling of the Orange Quince; one-third larger, of the same form and color; fair, handsome; equally as good and said to be as productive. Tree a hardy and healthy grower.

Grapes

No part of the garden yields a richer or more certain harvest than the vineyard. Choose an elevated, sunny location and the hardier, early ripening kinds, and they will give satisfaction anywhere in the Northwest.

Campbell's Early — This superb new grape is fulfilling the promises made for it remarkably well. It forms large and handsome clusters thickly set with large round berries, covered with a light purple bloom; these are firm-fleshed enough to keep and ship admirably, but the tender pulp parts readily from the few small seeds, a quality that is now greatly appreciated; the flavor is rich, sweet and delightful. The clusters ripen very early and hold their berries well, keeping in fine condition for a month or more. The vine is vigorous and bears abundantly. Should be widely planted.

Concord — The fine old market leader, with large, handsome clusters of large, luscious grapes. Entirely hardy, productive and reliable; succeeds well over a great extent of country. One of the best known grapes grown. September.

Delaware — Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy; without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor. Vine moderately vigorous, hardy and productive. Ripens two weeks before the Isabella.

Early Ohio — A profitable early market grape, with excellent shipping qualities; has strong, thrifty, hardy vines.



McPike

Green Mountain — New. Found growing in a garden on the side of the Green Mountains in Vermont, at an altitude of 1,400 feet, where it ripened its fruit perfectly. Vine strong, vigorous, healthy, very hardy and productive. Bunch long, compact shouldered. Color green or greenish white; skin thin; pulp exceedingly tender and sweet. Very early, being three weeks earlier than Concord.

McPike—This mammoth black grape has been exhibited in all parts of the country, its great size, fine flavor, and beauty creating quite a sensation. It is a seedling of Worden and has many of the good qualities of both Worden and Concord. The bunches are large, even and compact; the berries sometimes three inches in circumference, covered with a rich bloom; they are of delightful consistency and quality, ripening evenly, and keeping well when shipped long distances. The vine is very strong and thrifty in growth, with great, leathery leaves. Ripens before Concord.

Moore's Early—Clusters of medium size; berries large, round, black, with heavy blue bloom. Desirable for market on account of its earliness; well suited to Canada and northern portions of the United States by its hardiness; succeeds admirably in the South also.

Niagara—Occupies the same position among the white varieties as Concord among the black; the leading profitable market sort. Bunch and berries large, greenish white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe. Skin thin but tough; quality much like Concord.

Worden—This new variety is a seedling of the Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the berries are larger. The fruit is said to be better flavored and to ripen several days earlier.

Wyoming—The best early red market variety. Vines very hardy, healthy and robust, with thick leathery foliage; color of berry similar to Delaware, but brighter, being one of the most beautiful of the amber or red grapes and in size nearly double that of the Delaware; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a strong native aroma. Ripens before Delaware.

GRAPES—Foreign Varieties.

Black Hamburg — A fine, tender grape, producing large, magnificent, compact bunches; berries black, very large and oblong. A great favorite everywhere, especially for table.

Flame Tokay — Bunches very large and moderately compact; berries large, skin thick, pale red, covered with bloom; flesh firm, sweet; an old standard variety, always commands a good price in the eastern markets, and as a table grape more extensively planted than any other variety.

Rose of Peru — Vine a strong grower; bunch very large, shouldered, loose; fruit round, large, with firm and crackling flesh; a very handsome grape of fair quality, and highly esteemed as a market variety.

Sweetwater (Chasselas de Fontainebleau) — Bunches large and compact; berries medium size, round; skin thin, transparent, greenish yellow; pulp tender, juicy, sweet and richly flavored. One of the best early grapes.

Raspberries

Blackcaps are best planted in the spring, but others may be planted either fall or spring. Plant three feet apart in rows five to seven feet apart.

Cut out the old wood as soon as it has fruited to increase the strength of the young canes. The latter should be thinned so as to leave but five or six of the strongest to a hill before growth starts in the spring.

Pinch back the tops of the blackcaps when the canes are about two feet high to keep the bushes compact and prevent the necessity of staking.

RED AND YELLOW.

Brilliant — "Berries large, beautiful, just as the name implies. Carries its bright, brilliant red to market, and looks as fresh as when first picked. Ripens its fruit very early while prices are high."

Cardinal—This new variety originated in Kansas. It is said to be

quite as vigorous and productive as Columbian, and quite equal to it in quality. Highly recommended.

Cuthbert — This superb old variety endures northern winters or southern summers with equal vigor, and produces fine crops of large, conical deep red fruit even in the cotton belt, where so many other sorts fail. Ber-

"HAYMAKER"

THE NEW
RASPBERRY



ries are sweet, rich, high-flavored, as beautiful as strawberries, and so firm that they are shipped hundreds of miles in good condition. Season medium to late.

Golden Queen — A yellow Cuthbert of large size; best yellow raspberry yet introduced.

Hansell — Medium to large; bright crimson; firm, flavor fine. Earliest of all. Fine for table and market.

Japanese Wineberry—This Japanese raspberry has large clusters of deep red fruit of a pleasant acid flavor. Each berry has a large, mossy calyx that gradually opens and exposes the fruit when ripe. Canes and stems are also covered with red hairs. Very vigorous and hardy.

King—Several of our best fruit-growers consider this the best of the early red raspberries. It has large and attractive bright red fruit of good flavor, ripening with the earliest and firm enough to ship nicely. In hardiness, growth and productiveness all that could be desired.

London — A marvel of productiveness and hardy to the tips of its shoots. Fruit large, beautiful, rich dark crimson and of good flavor. Ships better than any other variety. Better and hangs longer after ripening than any other red mid-season berry.

Miller's Red—Bush stout and healthy, well calculated to bear up the immense crops of fruit with which it is annually laden. Early, good quality and fine shipper.

Turner — A red variety from Illinois. Very productive and hardy; of good size, light, handsome.

Yellow Caroline — Like the Golden Queen, but stronger grower and more productive.

BLACK AND PURPLE.

Columbian — This variety ranks very near the top for amazing productiveness, vigor and the quality of its large, dark red fruit. It is an improvement on Shaffer in color and firmness of berry, while retaining its delicious flavor. Bush very hardy and grows to such great size that it requires extra room. Unexcelled for market and all culinary uses.

Cumberland—A mammoth mid-season blackcap that loads its stout, stocky canes with handsome fruit. Its great glossy berries outsell all others of their season, are firm enough to ship well, and of good quality. In hardiness and productiveness, among the best.

Gregg — Large, black with heavy bloom; very productive and a standard market kind.

Haymaker—We recommend this new raspberry as the most productive in cultivation. It is an Ohio



Brilliant

seedling of the tall, strong-growing Columbian type, with berries similar in color, size and texture, but a little more acid, and produced in even heavier crops. The one great raspberry for market growers.

Kansas — Outranks all others, either for family or market. Succeeds everywhere.

Mammoth Cluster — Large, in size next to Gregg. Canes of strong growth and very prolific. Berries large and of fine quality.

Munger — Fruit black, much resembling Gregg, but is better flavored, tougher in texture and therefore a

better shipper. It is one-fourth larger than Gregg, and is extra fine for canning and evaporating. In seasons when other sorts are dry and seedy, Munger ripens up sweet and juicy, and readily brings an advance of 50 cents per bushel over other kinds. Canes resemble those of Gregg, are free from disease, and upright in growth.

Palmer — Early, large, coal-black; iron-clad in hardness; fine quality.

Shaffer's Colossal — An immense raspberry in both cane and fruit, equally adapted to both North and South; luscious and rich; best for home use.

Currants

Currants are perfectly hardy and may be planted in fall or spring.

They succeed best in cool moist soils and are greatly benefited by good cultivation. Keep a good supply of new wood by pruning out the old as it shows weakness.



Black Naples

Black Naples — Large, sometimes measuring an inch and one-half in circumference. Fine for wine or jellies.

Cherry — Very large, red; of great beauty and excellent quality.

Crاندall Tree — The United States Agricultural Report for 1889 contains a fine colored plate of the Crاندall, and among other things, says of it: "It is an enormous bearer, the fruit being large, fully one-half inch in diameter. Its quality, raw, is su-

perior to any of the European black currants, having no strong odor or unpleasant taste. It is well adapted for sauces, pies, jellies, etc. It is never attacked by the currant worm or other insects and is perfectly hardy."

Fay's Prolific — Large, fine flavor and very prolific.

Lee's Black — A new English variety. The fruit is large and of superior quality; bush a vigorous grower and enormously productive, rendering it very profitable.

North Star — Large fruit and bush; hardy and of fine quality.

Red Dutch — An old, well known sort. Medium size, good quality and very productive.

White Grape — The only white currant that is really of any account; valuable.

Wilder — A new red currant, with large, fine flavored fruit of a bright, attractive red color, even when over-ripe. In some trials it has out-yielded the Fay currant; it is as large with longer bunch, less acid, ripens at the same time and hangs longer. Few varieties equal it in the two essential qualities of productiveness and long-keeping.

Blackberries

For garden culture plant in rows five feet apart; for field culture plant three feet apart in rows six feet apart. Thin out the canes to but three to a hill and pinch back when they are three or four feet high.

Some of our customers tell us that they make more money on blackberries than on any other fruit they grow. Many new and superior varieties have been recently introduced which are rapidly taking the place of the older and less valuable sorts. We think our list includes the best of all the later introductions.

Blowers — "Bushes fourteen feet tall; 2,694 berries on one bush. Record from one-third acre 2,720 quarts, 4,080 pounds, 85 bushels, two tons. Largest fruit, best quality. This variety comes with hundreds of testimonials of eminent persons who have seen it fruiting." Vigorous grower and extremely hardy and prolific; fruit large glossy black.

Early Harvest — Dwarf, very early, quite productive of sweet, medium-sized berries.

Eldorado — Vines very hardy and vigorous, enduring the winters of the far Northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. Berries large, jet black, borne in large clusters and ripen well together; very sweet, melting, have no hard core, and keep for eight or ten days after picking with quality unimpaired. Perhaps the most valuable sort in cultivation.

Erie — Berries large and nearly round, appearing thus even larger than they really are; of good quality. Canes are strong, with healthy foliage, hardy, free from rust, supporting heavy crops of fruit. Ripens between Early Harvest and Wilson.

Himalaya Giant (New) — Vigorous grower; canes sometimes reach 30 to 40 feet, and must be trained on a trellis. Fruit large, black; very abundant bearer and excellent shipper; shape more round than Kittatinny or Lawton, more juicy and smaller seed. Mr. Brodie, superintendent experimental station, Puyallup, states that it has yielded at the rate of 400 crates (9,600 quarts) per acre, and thinks it might be made to yield 600 crates per acre on proper soil.

Iceberg — This wonderful berry is the origination of the far-famed Luther Burbank. The fruit is white transparent; the seeds, which are un-

usually small, can be seen in the ripe berries. Clusters are larger than those of Lawton; individual berries as large, but earlier, sweeter and more melting than Lawton. Slightly bitter when not thoroughly ripe.

Kenoyer — This remarkable new variety is quite entitled to all the favor it now has at the hands of both grower and consumer, and is destined to still further approval wherever it is grown. It is one-half larger than Early Harvest, better flavored, fine looking and equally productive. Cane strong and excellent.

Lawton — The most widely known of any variety in cultivation, and always a favorite. Very large, of excellent quality and an abundant bearer.

Mammoth (New) — This is a rampant grower, and is unlike any other blackberry plant, as it trails on the ground, and under favorable conditions will grow twenty feet in a season. It is enormously productive and exceedingly early, ripening three weeks before other cultivated kinds. Fruit very large, specimens measuring two and a half inches long; seeds small, soft, and abundant; core small and soft. In size and flavor said to surpass all other varieties of blackberries.

Mersereau — A new berry of sterling qualities, which will doubtless become very popular as it becomes better known. Large size, good quality, hardy and productive.

Minnewaski — Berries large, juicy, sweet. Remarkably productive and hardy. Ripens early.

Oregon Evergreen — A strong-growing late variety of trailing or climbing habit; retains its foliage through the winter. A heavy producer of good sized blackberries.



Mammoth Blackberry

Snyder — The leading variety in northern latitudes, and no other variety is better adapted for general planting.

Ward—Originated in New Jersey. We quote description by a very prominent horticulturalist who accompanied a committee from the New Jersey State Horticultural Society on a trip to the home of the Ward to look into the claims being made for it. "It was the most astonishing sight I have ever seen. Hedge rows were six feet apart, canes standing four and a half to six feet high and some two and a half feet wide across; the top was such a solid mass of green, red and black berries as to almost exclude the foliage from sight. The ripe ones

were big, glossy black fellows, fully one-half larger than Snyder, rich, sweet, tender and melting, with no hard core at the center. One-third of an acre in 1902 yielded 47 bushels and about 60 bushels in 1903, or an average of over 160 bushels per acre, which sold at 10 cents per quart wholesale in the low-priced New Jersey markets. This makes \$544 per acre, which must have meant at least \$350 profit. The canes are very hardy, never once having been known to winter kill. A perfect blackberry is Ward; it is a good shipper; perfectly hardy canes; no superfluous sprouts or canes; a great yielder of large black berries, rich and sweet—no hard cores; fruit all on outside, easily harvested."

Blackberry-Raspberry---Hybrids

The Logan Berry is thought to be a cross between the blackberry and raspberry; the fruit is as large as the largest blackberry, but is of a bright red color when fully ripe. It combines the color of the blackberry and the raspberry. It ripens early and is a good shipper. The canes are strong but trail on the ground like the dewberry, and are free from thorns but have fine spines like the raspberry. The fruit is very popular, and the number of orders received for it is several times larger than for any other berry plant we grow.

Phenomenal Berry—This is said to be the most valuable of Luther Burbank's novelties. It is a cross between the Improved California Dewberry and the Cuthbert Raspberry. Mr. Burbank describes it as larger than the largest berry ever before known; bright crimson raspberry color; productive as could be desired and the most delicious of all berries for canning and drying. The berries grow in clusters, each having five to ten or more berries often measuring three inches around one way by four the other. Even larger ones were weighed and measured last summer and when exhibited provoked the

question: "Will they be sold by the dozen?"

Primus Berry—Mr. Burbank says of it: "This was my first success with Blackberry-Raspberry Hybrids, and it has been fully tested for several seasons. It is one of the most productive berries known, and is larger and more regular in shape than any other berry. Its flavor is unique; nothing like it has before appeared. All pronounce it superior when cooked, and eaten raw it is claimed to be the best berry ever tasted. This berry is really enormous in size of fruit and vigor of growth; its flavor is like that of a raspberry and blackberry combined; fruit long and handsome, of a mulberry-black color. Its season of ripening is earlier than either the raspberry or blackberry, following close upon the strawberry, often before standard blackberries commence to bloom. Bushes incline to a trailing habit, and are best trained on wires like grape-vines. It is somewhat of a perpetual bearer, showing more or less fruit all summer. In a greenhouse it is a great thing, for it will fruit splendidly all winter and prove exceedingly profitable. It is as hardy as an oak in any climate and a sure cropper every year."

Dewberries

Lucretia—A low-growing, trailing black berry of large size and best quality, hardy, healthy and very productive of fruit that ripens before other blackberries, and is often more than an inch and a half long by an inch in diameter and is entirely free from the hard core common to blackberries. This berry can be successfully grown on ground too dry for the standard sorts of blackberries. This berry should be grown by every one either

for market or family use. We have sold \$73.50 worth of fruit from one-ninth of an acre.

Premo — This variety is said to be seven to ten days earlier than the Lucretia, ripening the crop so fast that it is nearly gone at the second picking of the Lucretia, and is said to be of better and firmer quality, to have darker foliage not so liable to burn as some others.

Gooseberries

Gooseberries and currants are among the hardiest of the bush fruits. Gooseberries like a cool, moist loam, and need pruning every year.

Crown Bob — Very large, thin skin, hairy, bright red; flavor very good.

Downing — Fruit twice as large as Houghton; excellent for family or market.

Houghton — Medium; very productive and good. An old stand-by.

Industry — Large, oval, dark red, hairy; rich and agreeable.

Josselyn (Red Jacket) — Of large size; smooth, prolific and hardy; best quality. So far the freest from mil-

dew, both in leaf and fruit of them all. A wonderful cropper.

Oregon Champion — A new variety introduced from Oregon, where it originated; fruit large, round; an immense bearer, and entirely free from mildew. One of the best yet introduced.

Smith's Improved—One of the largest American varieties of value; oval form; light green when ripe; sweet and excellent; plant vigorous, healthy and hardy.

Asparagus

This is one of the finest and healthiest as well as the earliest of spring vegetables. A bed once planted will last for many years and furnish large and profitable crops with less care than is required by any other vegetable. Plant eight inches apart in rows three feet apart in trenches deep enough so that the crowns may be covered with three or four inches of earth. It is a great feeder, and should be liberally supplied with barnyard manure, the oftener the better.

Conover's Colossal — Really colossal, deep green shoots, from one to two inches in diameter are sent up thickly from the crowns.

Giant Argenteuil—A new French variety that makes crowns strong enough for cutting before any other sort and yields enormous crops of mammoth, tender stalks.

Starkey's Mammoth—A highly valuable, new, early sort, from ten days to two weeks earlier than other varieties. Stalks are mammoth in size, tender and succulent. It is beyond question the finest, largest, earliest and most profitable asparagus yet produced.

Rhubarb, or Pie Plant

It affords the earliest material for pies and sauces and continues long in use in its fresh state and is easily kept by canning.

No family having a garden should be without it and it is very profitable for market.

Linnaeus—Leaf-stalks large, tender, juicy, produced quite early.

Queen—The extra large, tender stalks are a decided pink color, and delicious for canning or cooking. A very strong-growing sort.

Warner's Rhubarb—A new early variety of strong growth and superior quality. The uniform size of the stalks, its earliness, superior quality and fine appearance easily give it first place for market or family use.

Strawberries

Strawberries may be grown on almost any soil that is well cultivated. Spring is the best time for planting. Set the plants 12 to 18 inches apart in rows two and a half feet apart in good soil and farther apart if not rich. They should be mulched with coarse manure from the time the ground freezes until they commence to grow in the spring. We grow only those sorts which we consider specially adapted to the Northwest.

Clark's Seedling (Hood River)—This new berry originated at Hood River, Oregon, where it is planted to the exclusion of all others, for long-distance shipments. Larger than the Wilson, and very firm. Color a beautiful dark red, and in quality unsurpassed.

Dollar—A profitable market sort; is a good bearer of good sized fruit and is a good long distance shipper, being shipped from California to Spokane in large quantities. It is a bright red color and very sweet.

Glen Mary—Large to very large, sometimes flattened; sweet, rich, delightful. Plants vigorous, extra fruitful of fine berries that hold their size to the end of the season.

Jucunda—A foreign variety that, like some others of its class, does extremely well in some few localities, under high cultivation. Plants moderately vigorous. Hermaphrodite. Fruit large to very large, obtuse conical or coxcomb flattened, bright light scarlet. Flesh light pink, moderately firm, sweet.

Magoon—Has proved to be a leader in hardiness, in addition to all its other good qualities, the Magoon alone coming through the trying weather of hard winters without injury. The Magoon strawberry always brings top prices in the Portland market, and is a remarkable yielder.



Magoon

Sharpless—A grand variety in every respect; berries uniformly very large; deep, clear red; moderately firm, sweet and excellent; a strong grower and very productive.

Warfield—Great beauty, firmness, earliness, productiveness and vigor make this berry most popular. Ripens with Crescent and is superseding it for canning, distant shipment and general marketing.

Persimmons

A great change is wrought in the fruit of this tree by the early frosts. Under their influence it becomes sweet, high-flavored, rich and racy. Long after the leaves have fallen the branches are so heavily laden with plum-like fruits that the tree seems all aglow with the saffron-pink tint of the fruit and is very ornamental.

Mulberries

The Mulberry is valuable as an ornamental shade tree and the fruit is much liked in many sections. The tree requires little or no pruning, and is easy of culture. All kinds are productive; the everbearing sorts fruit for three months. Plant in a deep, rich, sandy loam.

Downing's Everbearing—One of the most prolific varieties, bearing an abundance of large, black, sub-acid fruits. It is extremely hardy and much planted all over the country. Its long-bearing season makes it a general favorite wherever grown. Our stock of this variety is guaranteed to be true to name.

New American—This, also, is an everbearing variety and quite hardy. It bears fruit of the finest size and flavor from mid-July until autumn.

Russian—On account of its vigorous, hardy habit, this tree is much planted for hedges, windbreaks, etc., in the Western States.

Nut Trees

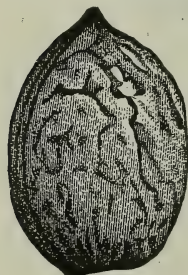
The demand for Nut Trees is growing faster than for the more staple fruits and bids fair to continue. The numerous experiments made prove that nut culture can be made profitable over a large portion of the Pacific Coast States. There seems to be no reason why a large part of the importations from Europe should not be grown here at a larger profit than is obtained from other forms of horticulture while the trees are growing into valuable timber.

ALMONDS.

Hard Shell—The tree is very showy when in bloom. The kernels of the nuts are large, plump and sweet. Hardy.

I. X. L.—Large, generally single kernels; hulls easily; soft shell; tree a strong, upright grower.

Ne Plus Ultra—Similar to Nonpareil, but of different habit of growth.



Almond



Filbert

Nonpareil—Large, full kernel, thin shell; tree of a weeping habit and a strong grower.

Paper Shell—Encloses as fine a nut as the Hard Shell in a softer shell. Needs protection.

CHESTNUTS.

American Sweet—The fruit of this variety is smaller than the European kinds, but is very sweet and well-



Spanish Chestnut

flavored; highly esteemed in the Eastern States. A fine shade tree, and a beautiful ornament for the lawn.

Italian or Spanish—A highly ornamental tree of free growth, esteemed alike for its beautiful foliage and valuable timber. The nut is sweet and generally large, but the tree, being raised from seed, the fruit often varies in size and quality.

FILBERTS.

English—This is of the easiest culture, growing six to ten feet high, entirely hardy, and one of the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow, succeeding well on almost all soils, bearing early and abundantly. Nut nearly round and of excellent flavor; admired by all for dessert.

Hazelnut—This native nut is also of easy culture, and deserves wider attention than it has hitherto received.

It will thrive in any locality, and give rich returns to the grower. Nut is of fine delicate flavor, and keeps well. Always good for dessert.

HICKORY.

Shellbark—In flavor and quality of kernel this is generally esteemed the choicest of our native nuts—of all nuts, some experts have said. The tree is a handsome, stately shade tree, with tough white wood of great strength and elasticity, marketable at high prices.

Pecan—This species of the hickory may well rank first among our native nuts in value and cultural importance. The trees grow fast, are reasonably forward in development and bearing, and produce large crops of thin-shelled nuts that are full-kernelled and delicately flavored. These nuts are already quite a factor in commerce, growing in importance yearly, in the Southern and Middle States, where hardy Pecan orchards yield handsome profits.

WALNUTS.

Black—The large, oily nuts are borne in heavy crops. They are much relished by children, and always marketable at a fair price. The tree grows quite fast. Its dark, rich wood is exceedingly valuable.

ENGLISH OR PERSIAN WALNUTS.

Chaberte—An old and most valuable variety; late in budding. Nut is well shaped, roundish, oval, and of fair size, though it is not what is called a large nut; the kernel is of extra fine quality; good bearer. Originated over a century ago.

English—A fine, lofty-growing tree, with handsome, spreading head; produces large crops of thin-shelled delicious nuts which are always in demand at good prices. The large orchards of California and the South are yielding handsome profits, and still the nuts are imported in great quantities.

Franquette—Originated about the same time as the Mayette in the southeast of France, by a man named Franquet. It is quite large, of an elongated oval, and very attractive; kernel full-fleshed and sweet. It buds out late in the spring.

Mayette—One of the finest dessert nuts grown; it is quite large, uniformly so, well shaped, with a light-colored shell; the kernel is full-fleshed, sweet and nutty. Especially valuable on account of its late budding out, which enables it to escape the disastrous effects of late frosts in the spring; it is also an abundant bearer. Originated about 125 years ago by a man named Mayet, and it has ever since been a great favorite.

Parisienne—This beautiful nut, also one of the finest for dessert and market, was originated in the southeast of France, and not in the neighborhood of Paris, as its name would imply; its beauty made it called "Parisienne," in honor of the capital of France. The nut is large, broader at the small end than the Mayette and the Franquette, and has a very pretty shape. It is as late and hardy as Mayette.

Praeparturien—Perfect soft shell of first quality. Is one of the most productive kinds.

JAPANESE WALNUTS.

Cordiformis — This, as the name indicates, is a heart-shaped nut. It differs from the Sieboldi in the form of the nuts, which are broad, pointed, flattened, somewhat resembling the shellbark hickory; meat large, of best quality and easily removed, as the shell is thin and parts easily at the sutures, enabling one to get the kernel out whole. Flavor is something between that of an English Walnut and a Butternut. As a dessert nut it has few superiors; the meat, being very sweet; is used extensively for candied nuts. Recommended as one of the very best Jap. varieties.

Sieboldi—If it produced no nuts would be well worth cultivating as an ornamental tree. Grows with great vigor, surpassing all other nut trees, assumes very handsome form, needs no pruning; leaves of immense size, charming shade of green. Nuts are borne in clusters of twelve or fifteen each at tips of previous season's branches. Have a smooth shell, much resemble Pecans. Meat is sweet, of good quality, flavor like butternut, but less oily. Commences bearing young, trees from three to four years from nut in nursery rows frequently producing nuts. Perfectly hardy, standing twenty-one degrees below zero without injuring a bud.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

Hardy Ornamental Trees for Lawn and Street Planting

The demand for ornamental trees, shrubs, vines, etc., keeps crowded step with the advancing prosperity of the West, where all seem to realize that no other things add so greatly to the value, beauty, comfort and pleasures of the home.

We doubtless have more land devoted to the growing of the hardier kinds of ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, perennial vines, etc., than any other of the several nurseries of our state. We intend to give this branch of our business all the care and attention necessary to keep us at the head of the procession.

The directions we have given for the planting of fruit trees, etc., apply as well to these. No grass or weeds should be allowed to grow within three or four feet of any trees or shrubs, and if they are well mulched the first year or two it will be greatly to their advantage.

Deciduous Trees

ALDER, European (*Alnus Glutinosa*)—

A tree of rapid growth, attaining a height of forty to sixty feet; foliage wavy, roundish, wedge-shaped; suitable for damp soils, but thriving well everywhere.

ASH, American White (*Fraxinus Alba*) —Our own noble native ash.

European (*F. Excelsior*)—A lofty tree of rapid growth, with spreading head, pinnate leaves and black buds.

European Flowering (*Ornus*)—Flowers greenish white, fringe-like, produced in June; grows from twenty to thirty feet.

BEECH, European (*Fagus Sylvatica*)— A beautiful tree growing to the height of sixty or eighty feet.

Purple-Leaved (*F. Purpurea*)—Discovered in a German forest. An elegant, vigorous tree, growing forty-five to fifty feet high. Foliage deep purple, changing to crimson. Like all varieties of the beech, this is difficult to transplant, hence small trees three feet high are preferable.

BIRCH, Cherry-Leaved (*Betula lenta*) —A large and handsome native species, with fine-grained, valuable wood.

European White (*B. alba*)—This is the famous birch of literature. Quite erect when young, its

branches begin to droop gracefully with age. Its bark is snow-white, and very effective in landscape views.

Paper, or Canoe (*B. papyrifera*)—The brilliant white bark of this species is wonderfully effective, particularly in winter and when planted against evergreens. A large, vigorous, upright tree, with broad, handsome leaves.

Yellow (*B. Excelsa*)—Few know how beautiful this native birch is. We recommend it where an effective ornamental is desired.

BOX ELDER. See Ash-leaved maple.

CATALPA Speciosa—A most rapid grower. Valuable for timber, fence posts, railroad ties, etc., possessing wonderful durability. Large, heart-shaped, downy-leaves and compound panicles of white flowers, tinged with violet and dotted with purple and yellow. Very ornamental and useful.

CRAB, Bechtel's Double Flowering (*Pyrus Floribunda*)—Makes a medium sized ornamental tree of great beauty; perfectly hardy; succeeds well in all soils not extremely wet. In the spring this tree presents the appearance when in bloom of being covered with perfectly double, small pink roses of delicious fragrance. The only sweet-scented Double Crab; blooms quite young.

It does not bloom until the leaves are fully developed, which adds greatly to its beauty. Sure to become popular when it is better known.

ELM, American White (*Ulmus Americana*) — The noble spreading, drooping tree of our own woods. One of the grandest and hardiest of park trees.

Black (*Ulmus Nigra*)—A fine variety of large size, rapid growth, and fine spreading shape. Valuable for street planting.

English (*U. Campestris*)—An erect, lofty tree, with rather small leaves.

Scotch or Wych (*U. Montana*)—A fine spreading tree of rapid growth and large foliage.

FRINGE, Purple (*Chionanthus Rhus Cotinus*)—A much-admired small tree or shrub, on account of its curious fringe or hairlike flowers that cover the whole surface of the plant in mid-summer.

White (*C. Virginica*)—A small native tree or shrub, with dark, glossy leaves and drooping racemes of pure white flowers, having narrow, fringe-like petals. Its foliage, as well as its flowers, make it one of the most desirable lawn trees.

HORNBEAM, American (*Carpinus Americana*)—A native species growing from fifteen to twenty feet high. Its mode of growth is quite similar to the beech. A very ornamental and useful hedge.



Horse Chestnut

HORSE CHESTNUT, Double Flowering White (*Aesculus alba flore pleno*)—A superb variety, with double flowers, in larger panicles than the



Bechtel's Crab

common sort, and of fine pyramidal habit. The absence of fruit, by which much litter is avoided, is an important argument in favor of its employment. It is one of the best ornamental trees.

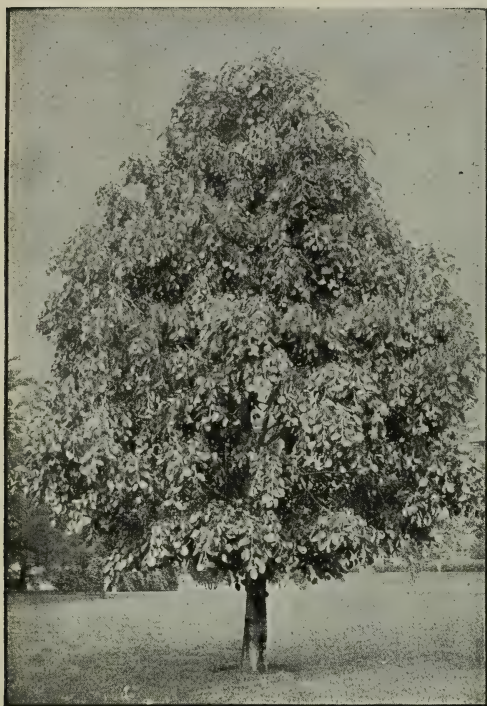
European White (*Æ. Hippocastanum*)

—This well-known species forms a large-sized tree of handsome, regular outline, is very hardy, and free from all diseases. In May it is covered with magnificent erect spikes or panicles of white flowers lightly marked with red. As a single lawn tree, or for the street, it has no superior.

Ohio Buckeye (*Æ. Flava*)—Has pale green leaves and showy yellow flowers. A fine small tree. A very crooked and irregular grower.

Red Flowering (*Æ. Rubicunda*)—One of the finest trees in cultivation; form round, flowers showy red; the leaves are of a deep green. A most valuable ornamental tree.

JUDAS TREE, or Red Bud, American (*Cercis Canadensis*)—A medium-sized, native ornamental tree, covered with delicate rosy purple flowers before the leaves appear. Heart-



Linden

shaped, pure green leaves, with glossy surface, flowering about same time as Chinese Magnolias, and planted with them produce fine effects.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE (*Gymnocladus Canadensis*)—A native tree of large size, with rough bark and coarse branches; feathery foliage of a bluish green color. Flowers white in racemes, followed by long pods.

KOELREUTERIA, Varnish Tree (*K. Paniculata*)—A rare tree from North China, very showy in July, when spangled with foot-long clusters of golden yellow flowers, and in autumn, when its foliage colors to crimson and gold. Hardy, small, round-headed, with light, airy leaves.

LARCH, European (*Larix Europaea*)—A tall and handsome deciduous conifer, with tapering trunk and pyramidal head. Particularly beautiful in early spring when covered with soft and feathery foliage of a delicate green. Its plummy foliage and drooping twigs give it a very

graceful effect. A grand, hardy lawn tree that thrives well in all but soggy soils. The autumn effect is very beautiful, the foliage turning a brilliant yellow, giving the tree the appearance of being a fountain of gold. Its wood is also valuable for many purposes.

LINDEN, Broad-Leaved European (*Tilia Europaea, platiphylla*)—A tree of about the same size as *T. Europaea*, but easily distinguished from it by its larger and rougher leaves. This is the variety usually sold for European, as the growth is more regular than the smaller leaved.

Sylvestris, or Heart-Leaved (*Tilia*)—A very distinct and handsome variety, having heart-shaped leaves.

LOCUST, Black (*Robinia Pseud-acacia*)—A native tree of large size, rapid growth and valuable for timber, as well as quite ornamental. The flowers are disposed in long, pendulous racemes, white or yellowish, very fragrant, and appear in June.

Honey (*Gleditschia*)—A rapid growing native tree, with powerful spines and delicate foliage. May be used for hedges.

MAPLE, Ash-Leaved (*Acer Negundo*)—A fine, rapid-growing variety, with handsome, light green pinnated foliage and spreading head, very hardy; desirable for street planting and succeeds in many sections where other varieties do not thrive.

Cork-Barked (*A. campestre*)—A native of Central Europe. It is a slow-growing, stocky tree, of compact, roundish habit, with corky bark, and small, handsome foliage; hardy and very ornamental.

Japanese (*A. polymorphum*)—This is the normal form or type; growth slow and shrubby; foliage small, five-lobed, and of a bright, cheerful green in spring and summer, changing to a lovely dark crimson in autumn; perfectly hardy when well established. One of the most beautiful and valuable of small-sized trees.

Norway (*A. Platanoides*)—A native of Europe. Its large, compact habit, broad, deep green shining foliage, and its stout, vigorous growth, render it one of the most desirable species for streets, parks and lawns; rather a rough, crooked grower while young, but soon develops into straight, magnificent specimens.

Schwedler's (*A. Schwedlerii*) — A beautiful variety, with the young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish or crimson color, which changes to purplish green in the older leaves. One of the most valuable trees.

Silver-Leaved, or Soft (*A. Dasycarpum*) — A well known native tree of rapid growth, large size, and irregular rounded form; foliage bright green above and silvery white beneath; tree very hardy and easily transplanted. One of the most useful trees.

Sugar or Rock (*A. Saccharinum*) — A popular American tree of excellent pyramidal form. Its upright habit of growth, dense shade and adaptability to different soils, has rendered it one of the most extensively used. Valuable for sugar and timber as well as for ornament and shade.

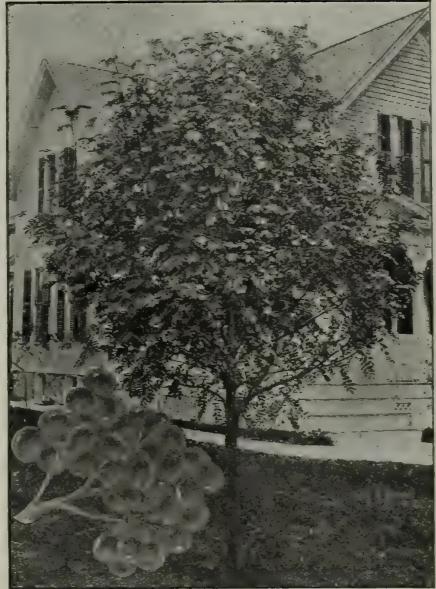
Sycamore (*A. Pseudo Platanus*) — A noble variety, with spacious head and large, deep green foliage; a rapid, upright, free grower; very desirable for shade.

Wier's Cut-Leaved Silver (*A. Wierii Laciniatum*) — This is one of the most remarkable and beautiful trees with cut or dissected foliage yet offered. Its growth is rapid, shoots slender and drooping, giving it a habit almost as graceful as the Cut-leaved Birch. The foliage is abundant, silvery underneath, and on the young wood especially, deeply and delicately cut.

MOUNTAIN ASH, American (*Pyrus Americana*) — A favorite, erect growing tree of medium size, producing white flowers early in spring, followed by clusters of bright scarlet berries, which remain on the tree through the winter months.

European (*P. Aucuparia*) — Similar in appearance to the above, with finer foliage, and smaller, deeper colored berries; much more desirable than the American, and everywhere very popular; erect stem, smooth bark; head dense and regular. When fully grown, twenty to thirty-five feet.

OAK, English (*Quercus Robur*) — The Royal Oak of England; a well-known tree of spreading, slow growth.



Mountain Ash

PAULOWNIA, Empress Tree (*Paulownia Imperialis*) — A magnificent, tropical looking tree from Japan. Of extremely rapid growth, and surpassing all others in size of leaves, which are twelve to fourteen inches in diameter. Blossoms trumpet-shaped, formed in large, upright panicles in May. Quite hardy here.

POPLAR, Balm of Gilead (*Populus candicans ontariensis*) — A native species of remarkably rapid, luxuriant growth, with large glossy foliage.

Bolleana, or Silver (*P. Bolleana*) — New pyramidal form; leaves dark green on upper side, brilliant silver beneath; very beautiful. A valuable tree for grouping on the lawn.

Carolina (*P. Monolifera Carolinensis*) — Pyramidal in form and robust in growth; leaves large, glossy, serrated, pale to deep green. One of the best. Valuable for street planting, also for screens. Very rapid grower.

Cottonwood, or Canadian (*P. Canadensis*) — A tall, native tree growing eighty feet high, with broadly deltoid, glabrous shining serrate leaves.

Lombardy (*P. Fastigiata*) — Attains a height of from 100 to 150 feet.



Lombardy Poplar

Well known and remarkable for its erect, rapid growth, and tall, spiry form. Indispensable in landscape gardening, to break the ordinary and monotonous outlines of most other trees.

Russian or Siberian (*P. Siberica*)—This variety was imported from Russia, and is especially valuable in the West on account of its great hardiness and rapid growth. It is highly recommended by the managers of the Manitoba Government Experimental Farms.

Van Geert's Golden (*P. aurea* Van Geertii)—Has fine, golden yellow foliage, retaining its brilliancy throughout the season; effective in masses.

PRUNUS PISSARDI (Purple-leaved Plum)—The finest purple-leaved small tree or shrub. The young branches are a very dark purple; the leaves when young are lustrous crimson, changing to a dark purple, and retain this beautiful tint till they drop late in autumn; no other purple-leaved tree or shrub retains its color like this. Flowers small, white, single, covering the tree.

Sinensis Alba (*Prunus*)—Flowers pure white and very double.

SALISBURIA, Maiden-hair Tree or Ginkgo (*S. adiantifolia*)—A remarkable tree from Japan, combining in its habit characteristics of the conifer and deciduous tree. Of medium size and rapid growth; beautiful, fern-like foliage, in shape resembles somewhat a Maiden Hair Fern, hence the name. Rare and elegant.

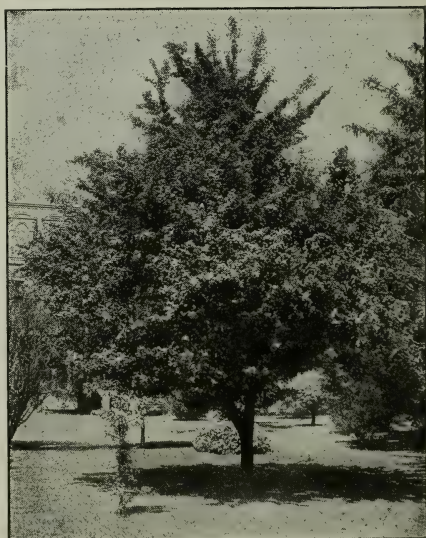
SYCAMORE, American Plane, Sycamore or Buttonwood (*P. occidentalis*)—A well known tall, rapid-growing native tree, leaves large, heart-shaped at the base, the lobes sharp-pointed.

European, Oriental Plane (*P. orientalis*)—Similar to the above, but leaves more deeply cut. Extensively used for street and park planting.

THORN, Double Pink (*Crataegus flore pleno*)—A small growing tree of fine habit, with rich, luxuriant foliage and clusters of pink colored flowers. Highly ornamental and striking when several colors are planted side by side.

Double White (*C. alba flore pleno*)—Has small, double white flowers.

Paul's Double Scarlet (*C. coccinea* fl. pl. Paulii)—Flowers large, deep carmine scarlet. Superior to any other variety.



Paul's Thorn

TULIP TREE, or White Wood (*Liriodendron*)—A tall, magnificent native, of rapid pyramidal growth. Its smooth, erect gray bole rises to a great height, and is clothed with a splendid vesture of large, glossy leaves, spangled in spring with large, tulip-shaped flowers of greenish yellow and orange. One of the most distinguished tall trees for broad avenues, parks and lawns.

VIRGILIA LUTEA, or Yellow Wood—One of the finest American trees, of rare beauty when in flower. Of moderate growth, broadly rounded head, foliage of a light green color, turning to a warm yellow in autumn; flowers pea-shaped, white, sweet-scented, appearing in great profusion in June, covering the tree and giving it a most distinct and pleasing effect.

WILLOW, Beveridge (*Salix*)—The stock willow, vigorous, with very early, large, showy catkins, decidedly ornamental. Makes excellent early bee pasturage.

Goldbark (*S. vitellina*)—Bark bright golden; very conspicuous in winter. A better grower than Golden Willow.

Laurel-Leaved (*S. laurifolia*)—A fine ornamental tree, with very large, shining leaves.

Rosemary-Leaved (*S. rosmarinifolia*)—When worked five to seven feet high, a very striking and pretty round-headed small tree. Also very desirable in shrubberies when



Weeping Beech

worked low. Branches feathery; foliage silvery.

Triandra—One of the very largest, most vigorous and hardy willows.

White or Grey—Tall, hardy, vigorous grower; unsurpassed for wind breaks.

Weeping, Drooping or Pendulous Trees

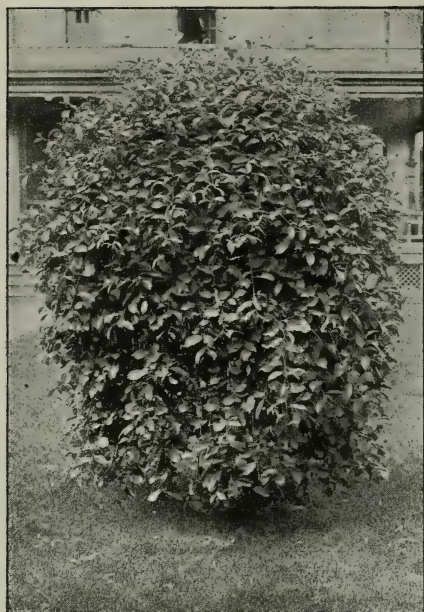
We think the term "graceful" more appropriate than "Weeping" when applied to this class of trees, as they are not at all mournful in expression. A few of them are grotesque and interesting because of their oddity, but most of them are exceedingly graceful.

Some have tall growing trunks with long slender limbs which droop naturally like the Cut-Leaved Birch, others like the Kilmarnock Willow and Camperdown Elm require grafting to secure the umbrella-like forms so popular in them. Customers must not expect any of them to be delivered from the nursery in the graceful forms which come to them with age. Most of them will make handsome specimens the second year after planting and increase in beauty as the years are added. That is all that can be reasonably expected of any trees.

ASH, European Weeping (*Fraxinus excelsior pendula*)—The common well-known sort; one of the finest lawn and arbor trees, covering a great space and growing rapidly.

BEECH, Weeping (*F. pendula*)—A re-

markably vigorous, picturesque tree of large size. Quite ungainly in appearance, divested of its leaves, but when covered with its rich, luxuriant foliage, of wonderful grace and beauty.



Kilmarnock Willow.

drooping to the ground. Very hardy, enduring all climates. Admirably adapted for ornamenting small or large grounds, or for cemetery planting.

POPLAR, Weeping Tooth-Leaved (*Populus grandidentata pendula*)—A variety of rapid growth, with long, slender branches, drooping gracefully to the ground; foliage large and deeply serrated. A fine weeper.

WILLOW, American Weeping (*Salix purpurea pendula*)—A dwarf, slender species. Grafted five or six feet high it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees.

Babylonica (*S. Babylonica*)—A native of Asia. Our common and well-known Weeping Willow.

Kilmarnock (*S. caprea pendula*)—A distinct variety, having reddish shoots and large, glossy foliage. It is hardy and of vigorous growth, and should be in every collection of ornamental shrubbery. Grafted at about five feet from the ground, it makes a very desirable small lawn tree, having a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with the

BIRCH, Cut-Leaved Weeping (*Betula pendula laciniata*)—Beyond question one of the most popular of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping branches, silvery-white bark, and delicately cut foliage, present a combination of attractions rarely met with in a single tree.

CHERRY, Japan Weeping (*Cerasus japonica pendula*)—Resembles the Dwarf Weeping somewhat, but is much more feathery and graceful; flowers single white, fruit red. One of the finest of the small-headed pendent cherries.

ELM, Camperdown (*Ulmus pendula*)—A vigorous grower and forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. Leaves large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure; very desirable.

MULBERRY, Teas' Weeping (*Morus Tartarica pendula*)—A weeping variety of the now well known Russian mulberry. One of the most graceful and hardy weeping trees in existence. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches,



Wisconsin Willow

branches drooping gracefully to the ground. Suitable for cemetery planting or other small enclosures.

New American (*S. Americana pendula*)—A rapid growing, graceful tree, well adapted for planting out

as single specimens, or in cemeteries.

Wisconsin (*S. Wisconsin pendula*)—Of drooping habit and hardier than *Babylonica*. Valuable on account of its ability to resist severe cold.

Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

Our evergreens are carefully grown with plenty of room for symmetrical development. They are all transplanted and root-pruned so as to develop a root system that will make them more easily transplanted.

They should be transplanted in the spring, but are often successfully transplanted in the fall. So much depends on the care of the planter in protecting them from air and sun that we cannot guarantee to do more than deliver them in first-class condition, and will not accept orders on any other terms.

ARBOR VITAE, American (*Thuja occidentalis*)—A beautiful native tree, commonly known as the White Cedar; especially valuable for screens and hedges.

Compacta (T.)—Foliage bright, light green. Habit dwarf and compact. Desirable.

Pyramidalis (T.)—Beautiful, most compact and erect of all the species, and very similar to the Irish Juniper in form. Foliage a deep green, which it retains through the entire season. Perfectly hardy.

FIR, Concolor (*Abies concolor*)—Without doubt the finest of the Rocky Mountain evergreens. A stately and beautiful variety; broad, handsome foliage, bluish above, silvery beneath. Very distinct and exceedingly rare as yet.

Silver or Balsam (*A. balsamea*)—A very erect, regular, pyramidal tree, with dark green, sombre foliage. Grows rapidly and is very hardy.

JUNIPER, Irish (*Juniperus Hibernica*)—A distinct and beautiful variety, of erect, dense conical outline resembling a pillar of green; very desirable.

Virginiana, Red Cedar (*J. Virginiana*)—A well known American tree; varies much in habit and color of foliage, some being quite stiff, regular and conical, and others loose and irregular. It makes a fine ornamental hedge plant.

PINE, Austrian (*Pinus Austriaca*)—A native of the mountains of Syria. Tree remarkably robust, hardy and spreading; leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid. The most valuable for this country.



Arbor Vitae

Scotch (*P. Sylvestris*)—A native of the British Islands. A fine, robust, rapid growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silvery green foli-



Rhododendron

age. Very hardy; valuable for shelter.

White (*P. Strobus*)—The most ornamental of all our native pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green. Flourishes in the poorest light sandy soil. Very valuable.

SPRUCE, Norway (*Abies excelsa*)—A lofty tree of perfect pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age has fine, graceful, pendulous branches; exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular and deservedly so,

and should be largely planted. One of the best evergreens for hedges.

Colorado Blue (*A. pungens glauca*)—One of the hardiest and most beautiful of all the spruces; in form and habit similar to the White Spruce; foliage of a rich blue or sage color.

White (*A. alba*)—A native tree of medium size, varying in height from twenty-five to fifty feet, of pyramidal form. Foliage silvery gray, and bark light colored. Very hardy and valuable.

DWARF BOX (*Buxus nana*)—The well known sort used for edging. Always beautiful and effective.

MAHONIA (*Mahonia aquifolia*)—A native species of medium size with purplish, shining, prickly leaves and showy, bright yellow flowers in May, succeeded by bluish berries. Its handsome, deep green, glossy foliage and neat habit, render it very popular for decorative planting.

RHODODENDRONS — The Rhododendrons are magnificent flowering evergreen shrubs. All prefer a peaty soil and a somewhat shaded situation. The Catawbiense varieties are the most hardy, and succeed in our climate better than any other. They require to be protected in winter.

Hedge Plants

For division or boundary fences, screens, etc., nothing is more beautiful or effective than a well grown hedge.

If medium or small plants are used a hedge can be made at little more cost than a common fence and will, with a little care, become every year more and more a thing of beauty. Hedges are one of the principal attractions of most well kept places.

Honey Locust makes one of the best hedges for turning stock, is perfectly hardy and will, with cultivation, make a good growth in most any soil. It stands shearing so that it can be trained to any desired form. Its hard, sharp thorns turn any farm stock.

Among the evergreens the American Arborvitae, Scotch Pine and Norway Spruce are among the best.

For deciduous hedges the Barberries, common and California Privet, Japan Quince, Tartarian Honeysuckle, Spirea Van Houttei and others are good.

A very beautiful hedge can be made by intermingling flowering shrubs which can be trained or allowed to grow naturally.

An excellent ornamental and defensive hedge can be grown from the American Briar rose, which does not sucker, and can be made to turn any kind of stock.

Shelter Belts, especially if grown from the Scotch or Austrian Pine or Norway Spruce, make dwellings and outbuildings warmer and more comfortable, and save considerable in fuel and feed. The Scotch Pine, particularly, makes a rapid and dense growth, and is perfectly hardy and will grow anywhere.

Evergreens are best planted in the spring, and it is necessary that the roots be protected from the wind and sun as they will not stand any exposure while out of the ground.

We can furnish any of the plants likely to be used for ornamental, defensive or shelter hedges. For descriptions see elsewhere in catalogue.

Arbor Vitae, American,
Buckthorn,
Japan Quince,
Privet, California,
" Common,
Barberry, Common,

Barberry, Purple,
" Thunbergii,
Honey Locust,
Osage Orange,
Spireas.

Upright Deciduous Shrubs

Our shrubs are all strong, well rooted, transplanted stock from open field. Once carefully planted in suitable position they increase in size and beauty from year to year, and require but little further care.

The greatest artistic effect is attained by a liberal use of varieties selected to afford a rich display of foliage, flowers and ornamental fruit throughout the year.

ALMOND, Double Rose Flowering (*Prunus Japonica rubra*, fl. pl.)—A beautiful, small shrub, bearing in May before the leaves appear, small, double, rose-like flowers, closely set upon the twigs.

Double White Flowering (*P. Japonica alba* fl. pl.)—Produces beautiful white flowers in May.

ALTHEA, Double Red (*Hibiscus rubra flore pleno*.)—Clear color; one of the best.

Double Purple (*H. purpurea* fl. pl.)—Very handsome.

Double White (*H. alba* fl. pl.)—Pure white; very fine.

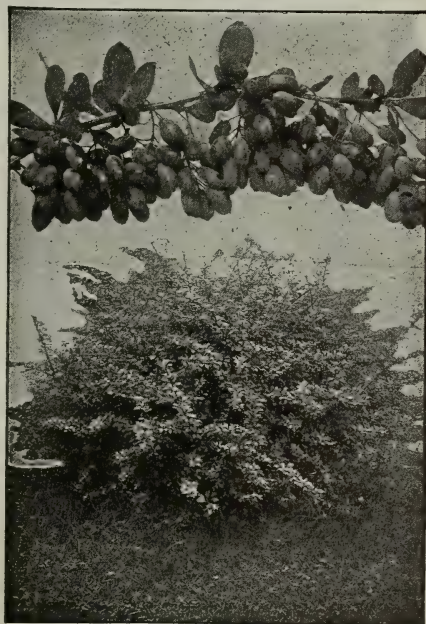
Variegated Leaf (*H. variegatis* fl. pl.)—Very showy and attractive.

BARBERRY, Common (*Berberis Vulgaris*)—Yellow flowers, succeeded by red or scarlet fruit.

Purple-Leaved (*B. purpurea*)—A very handsome shrub, growing from three to five feet high, with violet-purple leaves and fruit. Makes a fine, ornamental hedge.

Thunberg's (*B. Thunbergii*)—Dwarf habits; small foliage, changing to red in the fall. Very pretty.

CALYCANTHUS, Sweet-Scented Shrub or Carolina Allspice (*Calycanthus Floridus*)—The wood is fragrant, foliage rich; flowers are of choco-



Thunberg's Barberry

late color, having a peculiarly agreeable odor. Flowers in June and at intervals during the summer.



Dogwood

COLUTEA, Bladder Senna (*Colutea arborescens*)—Native of the south of Europe. A large shrub, with small, delicate foliage and yellow, pea-blossom-shaped flowers in June, followed by reddish pods or bladders.

CORCHORUS, Japan (*Kerria Japonica*)—A slender, green-branched shrub, five or six feet high, with globular yellow flowers from July to October.

Variegated-Leaved (*K. argentea variegata*)—A dwarf variety from Japan, with small, green foliage, edged with white; very slender grower. One of the prettiest and most valuable of dwarf shrubs.

CURRENT, Flowering (*Ribes albidum*)—Beautiful variety; pinkish white flowers.

Aureum (R.)—A native species with glabrous, shining leaves and golden yellow flowers.

Gordonianum (R.)—A hardy and profuse blooming shrub. Flowers golden crimson in pendent bunches in May.

Sanguineum (R.)—An American species with deep red flowers, produced in great abundance in early spring.

Sterilis (R.)—A handsome flowering shrub with infertile blossoms.

DEUTZIA, Crenata (*Deutzia crenata flore pleno*)—Flowers double

white, tinged with rose. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation.

Candidissima (D.)—Flowers double white; excellent for floral decoration.

Double White (D. *flore alba pleno*)—Similar in habit to *flore pleno*, but pure white and double.

Waterii (D.)—A grand new variety, with very large double white flowers borne in large, loose racemes; robust grower and very hardy.

DOGWOOD, Mascula (*Cornus*)—A small tree, native of Europe, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers early in spring, before the leaves, followed by red berries.

Sanguinea (C.)—Very conspicuous and ornamental in winter, when the bark is blood red.

Siberica Variegata (C.)—One of the finest variegated shrubs; of rapid growth; the leaves are broadly margined with white, while some are entirely white. Bark bright red in winter.

Spaethii, Golden (C. *Spaethii*)—One of the finest variegated shrubs. The variegation in this variety is pale yellow.

ELAEAGNUS, Oleaster (*E. Angustifolia*)—Russian Olive. A very hardy and handsome species in some sections, forming a small tree. Leaves are particularly handsome, narrow, like a willow, rich silvery white. Flowers are small, golden yellow and very fragrant, followed by yellow fruits.



Honeysuckle

E. Longipes—Silver Thorn. A showy shrub of strong, bushy growth, with a silver variegation in the lining of its leaves, which are dark green above. Its fragrant, creamy white blossoms open in April or May; the scarlet edible fruits hang thickly along its branches, and are ripe in July. They make delicious sauces.

ELDER, Cut-Leaved (*Sambucus lacinata*)—A valuable variety, with elegantly divided leaves; one of the best cut-leaved shrubs.

Golden Variegated (*S. variegata*)—Of strong, healthy growth; foliage mottled with yellow and white. One of the best variegated-leaved shrubs.

EUONYMUS, European, Strawberry Tree (*E. Europaeus*)—Forms a tree sometimes thirty feet in height. Fruit rose colored.

EXOCHORDA, Grandiflora (*E. grandiflora*)—From North China. A fine shrub, producing large white flowers in May. Difficult to propagate and always scarce. One of the finest shrubs of the season.

FORSYTHIA, Fortunei—Growth upright, foliage deep green, flowers bright yellow.

Intermedia (*F.*)—Flowers bright golden; foliage glossy green like viridissima, but hardier than that variety. Valuable.

Suspensa (*F.*)—A shrub resembling Fortunei in its flowers, but the growth is somewhat drooping.

Viridissima (*F.*)—A fine hardy shrub. Leaves and bark deep green, flowers deep yellow, very early in spring.

HONEYSUCKLE, UPRIGHT, Fragrantissima (*Lonicera*)—A spreading shrub with deep green foliage and very fragrant small flowers, which appear before the leaves; foliage almost evergreen; most desirable.

Grand Roséa (*L. grandiflora*)—A beautiful shrub, very vigorous, and producing large, bright red flowers striped with white, in June.

Ledebour's Red—(*L. Ledebouri*)—From California. A distinct species with red flowers in May.

Virginalis—Beautiful white, profuse bloomer.

White Tartarian (*L. Tartarica alba*)—Forms a high bush, with creamy-



Hydrangea

white, fragrant flowers. May and June.

HOP TREE, Shrubby Trefoil (*Trifoliata*)—A large shrub or small tree, of rapid growth and robust habit. Fruit winged, and in clusters; flowers in June.

HYDRANGEA, Cordata—Immense heads of whitish flowers; showy and popular. July and August.

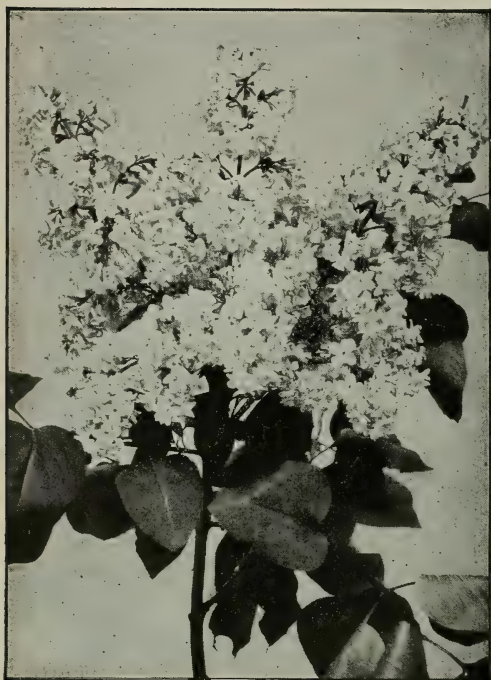
Paniculata Grandiflora (*H.*)—A fine shrub, growing from eight to ten feet high; flowers white, in great pyramidal panicles a foot long, and produced in August and September when very few shrubs are in flower; one of the finest flowering shrubs.

Otaksa (*H.*)—Of dwarf, dense habit, with large heads of pink or blue flowers.

Thomas Hogg (*H.*)—Great flower-heads of purest white. Very choice and beautiful.

LILAC, Syringa Alba Grandiflora—Very large, pure white trusses of flowers.

Common Purple (*S. vulgaris*)—Bluish purple flowers. A standard variety; always good.



Lilac

Common White (*S. alba*)—Cream-colored flowers.

Deutziafloris — A grand new double variety from France.

Hyacinthiflora Plena.—Double flowers; lilac rose; red in bud; early.

Japan Tree (*S. Japonica*)—A species from Japan, becoming a good sized tree. Foliage dark green, glossy, leathery; flowers creamy white, odorless, in great panicles. A month later than other lilacs.

Josikaea (*S.*)—A fine distinct species of tree-like growth, with dark, shining leaves and purple flowers in June. Fine habit and foliage.

Laciniata (Persian Cut-Leaved Lilac)—A variety with deeply cut leaves and reddish purple flowers.

Persian White (*S. alba*)—Delicate white fragrant flowers, shaded with purple. A rare and superb variety.

President Grevy (*S.*)—A beautiful blue; individual flowers very double and very large; the panicle is magnificent and measures eleven inches in length and five inches across. One of the finest lilacs.

Rothomagensis (*S. rubra*)—A distinct hybrid variety, with reddish flowers; panicles of great size and very abundant. One of the finest lilacs.

Rubella Plena.—Flowers large, very double, clear violet red.

Rubra de Marly (*S.*)—Rich rosy purple flowers.

PHILADELPHUS, Foliis Aureis (*Syringa* or Mock Orange)—Golden-leaved *Syringa*. A very pretty plant of medium size and golden yellow foliage. It keeps its color the entire season, will be found valuable for creating pleasing and striking contrasts with purple-leaved shrubs.

Grandiflorus (*P.*)—Has very showy, large flowers slightly fragrant; branches somewhat straggling.

PRUNUS TRILOBA (Double-flowered Plum)—Native of China. A highly interesting and desirable addition to hardy shrubs; flowers double, of a delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, thickly set on the long slender branches; flowers in May.

Prunus Pissardi. See Trees.

PRIVET, California (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*)—A vigorous, hardy variety



Mock Orange

of fine habit and foliage; valuable for hedges.

Common (*L. vulgare*)—Narrow foliage, showy white flowers.

QUINCE, Japan Flowering (*Cydonia Japonica*)—Very early in spring this fine old shrub is completely covered with dazzling scarlet flowers. The leaves are deep green and glossy; growth tall, bushy, twiggy, with stout branches armed with fierce thorns. The quince-shaped fruits are quite fragrant. It makes a beautiful flowering and defensive hedge.

SILVER BELL, Snowdrop Tree (*Halesia tetraptera*)—A beautiful large shrub, with pretty white, bell-shaped flowers in May. It is distinguished by its four-winged fruit, which is from one to two inches long. Very desirable.

SNOWBALL, Japan (*Viburnum Plicatum Japonica*)—A rare and exceedingly beautiful species from Japan, surpassing the common Snowball in many respects, as its habit is much better; foliage much handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate. Very valuable.

Lantana (*V.*)—A large robust shrub, with soft, heavy leaves and large clusters of white flowers in May, succeeded by red fruit; retains its foliage very late.

Opulus (*V.*)—High, or Bush Cranberry. Both ornamental and use-



Japan Quince

ful. Its beautiful white flowers are followed by brilliant scarlet fruit in showy pendulous bunches that remain on the plant all winter.

Pyrifolium (*V.*)—A native shrub. Flowers white, fragrant; the last of all to flower. Early June.

Sterilis (*V.*)—The Common shrub, so well and favorably known. Of large size, with globular clusters of pure white flowers in the latter part of May.

SPIREA, Anthony Waterer (Meadow Sweet)—A fine new dwarf spirea, with dark crimson flowers, darker than Spirea Bumalda. One of the finest shrubs of recent years.

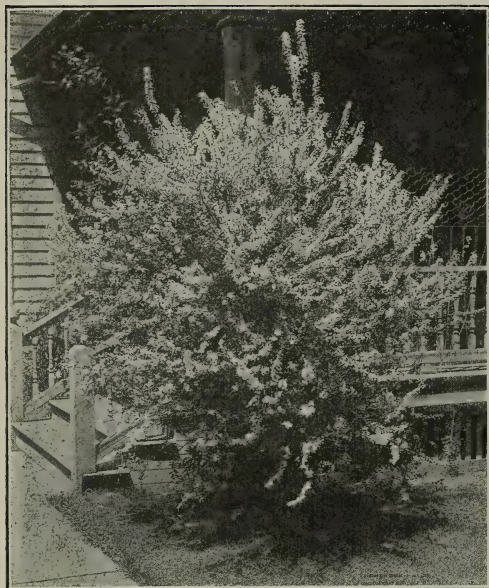
Billardi Rosea (*S.*)—Beautiful rose-colored flowers. Blooms nearly all summer.

Bumalda (*S.*)—A very handsome species from Japan. Habit dwarf but vigorous, foliage narrow, flowers rose-colored, appearing in great profusion during mid-summer and autumn.

Fortune's Dwarf White (*S. alba*)—A white flowering variety of dwarf, bushy, symmetrical form. Keeps in flower all summer. A valuable small shrub.



Snowball



Plum-Leaved Spirea

Prunifolia (*S. flore pleno*)—A beautiful shrub from Japan, with pure white flowers like daisies, in May. Keeps in flower a long time and justly merits to be placed in the front rank among flowering shrubs.

Thunberg (*S. Thunbergii*)—Profusion of small white flowers in early spring. Forms a rounded, graceful dwarf bush; branches slender and somewhat drooping.

Van Houttei (*S.*)—Without doubt the finest variety in the collection. At the flowering season in May and early June the plant is covered with a mass of large, white flowers, presenting a beautiful appearance.

ST. JOHN'S WORT (*Hypericum*)—One of the finest shrubs in flower and foliage; continues in bloom from August to October.

SYMPHORICARPUS, Snowberry (*Fructu alba*)—A well known shrub, with small, pink flowers, and large white berries that hang on the plant through part of the winter.

Coral Berry (*F. rubra*)—Similar to the Snowberry, except that its fruits are red, and that the smaller red berries cluster in thick ropes about the stems, which droop beneath their weight.

WEIGELA, *Amabilis* (*Diervilla*)—Very free-blooming and hardy; of good habit and rapid growth, soon form-

ing a fine specimen. Large, deep, rose-colored flowers.

A. Carriere (*D. hortensis*)—Bright rose; a choice sort. One of the best.

Candida (*D. florida*)—An extra choice and vigorous sort, that yields one profuse crop of flowers in June, and lighter ones at intervals all summer.

Candida (*D.*) — Produces fine, pure white flowers in great profusion; unquestionably the finest white Weigela yet grown.

Lutea—Has all good points of the type, and pure yellow flowers.

Nana Variegata (*D.*)—Of dwarf habit and possessing clearly defined, silvery variegated leaves; flowers nearly white. It stands the sun well, and is one of the best dwarf variegated-leaved shrubs.

Rosea (*D.*)—An elegant shrub, with fine, rose-colored flowers; of erect, compact growth; blossoms in June. From China.

Sieboldi Variegata (*D. alba*)—Of upright habit. When the leaves are young the variegation is yellow; when they mature it becomes silvery white; flowers rose-colored. A splendid shrub.

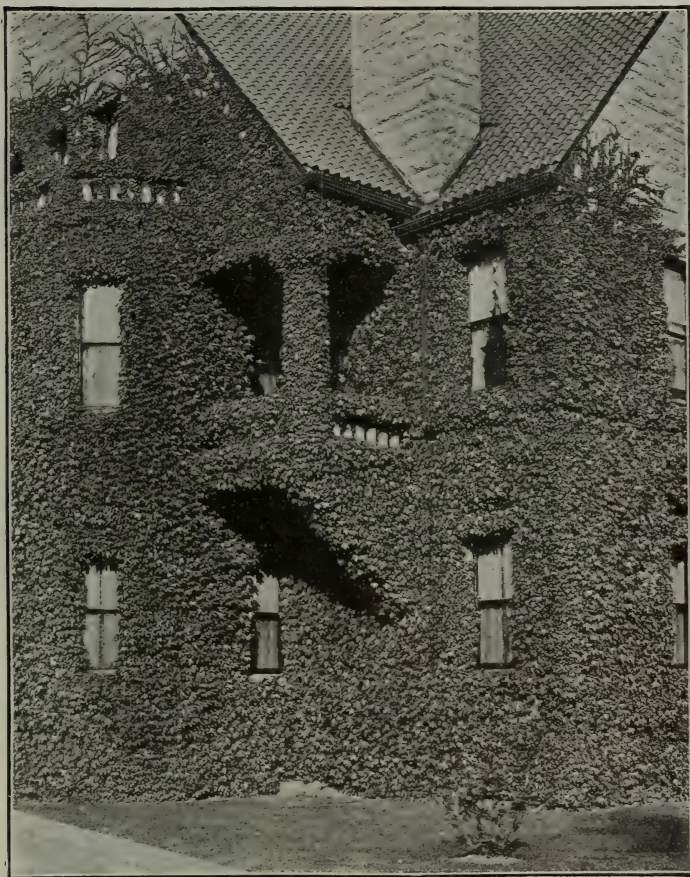
Stelznerii (*D.*)—Flowers dark red; profuse bloomer.

XANTHOCERAS (*Sorbifolia*)—A pretty little tree, with glossy, pinnate foliage something like that of the Mountain Ash, and long racemes of showy white flowers. Even quite young bushes sometimes flower profusely. Frequently used for forcing.



Weigela

Hardy Vines and Climbers



Ampelopsis Veitchii

Vines planted liberally will add greatly to the appearance of a new place before trees and shrubs become well established. They do not demand so much room and display their beauty wherever they are given a chance to climb, often turning unsightly objects to things of beauty.

AMPELOPSIS, *Quinquefolia* (Virginia Creeper)—The well-known native, with five-parted leaves that change to rich scarlet in the fall. Berries black-blue. Entirely hardy, quick-growing; requires some support on walls, although it climbs by means of tendrils and clings to brick and stone surfaces.

Veitchii (A.)—Commonly known as Boston Ivy. A beautiful, hardy, Japanese species. A fine climber for covering walls, as it clings firm-

ly to the smoothest surface, covering it evenly with overlapping leaves which form a perfect mass of foliage. The color is fresh deep green in summer, changing to bright shades of crimson and yellow in autumn. Hardy when once established. Give some protection the first year.

ARISTOLOCHIA, Dutchman's Pipe (Sipho)—A native species, of climbing habit and rapid growth, with magnificent light green foliage; ten to



Hall's Japan Honeysuckle

twelve inches in diameter, and curious, pipe-shaped, yellowish-brown flowers.

AKEBIA, Quinata—A singular Japanese climbing shrub, with fine foliage, purple flowers and ornamental fruit.

BIGNONIA, Radicans — A splendid climber; vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large, trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

Grandiflora—New. Leaves thick and shining, and immense blossoms of gorgeous crimson and yellow.

CLEMATIS, Flammula—Flowers small, white and very fragrant.

Jackmanni — Large, intense violet purple; remarkable for its velvety richness; free in growth, and an abundant and successive bloomer.

Paniculata—Of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy foliage. The flowers are of medium size, fragrant, pure white, borne in immense sheets in September, when very few other vines are in bloom.



Wistaria

Viticella — A rapid climber, with drooping blue or purple flowers through summer and autumn.



Bignonia

HONEYSUCKLE — Aurea Reticulata (*Lonicera brachypoda*)—A handsome and very desirable climbing variety, with the foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow; flowers creamy white.

Belgian (*L. periclymenum*)—This variety displays its pretty red and yellow flower-sprays constantly.

Chinese Twining (*L. Japonica*)—A well-known vine, holding its foliage nearly all winter. Blooms in July and September; very sweet.

Hall's Japan (*L. Halleana*)—In bloom the whole season; flowers pure white and creamy yellow, and very fragrant. Almost evergreen. Not only valuable as a climber, but for covering banks, bare places, etc., where grass will not grow.

Scarlet Trumpet (*L. sempervirens*)—This and its varieties are among the most beautiful species in cultivation. Flowers scarlet and trumpet-shaped.

WISTARIA, Chinese White (*Sinensis alba*)—Pure white flowers. Introduced by Mr. Fortune, from China, and regarded as a great acquisition.

Frutescens (W.)—A native growth, but its habit less vigorous than the



Clematis Jackmanni

Chinese. Flowers pale blue in short clusters.

Magnifica (W.)—Flowers in dense drooping racemes of the same size as the Chinese, and of a pale lilac color; vigorous and perfectly hardy.

Roses

We give much space and attention to the growing of roses. The demand increases so greatly from year to year that we are constantly testing and adding new varieties many of which we import from foreign countries. All our roses are field grown and while we confine our list to such as are suitable for general outdoor planting some of them will require winter protection. As we are often asked to name those that stand the winters without protection we have placed an X after a number of varieties which we have grown for the past 15 years in that way during which time none of them have been injured.

The best result will only be secured in transplanting roses if they are severely cut back at the time of planting. This may reduce the quantity of bloom for a short time, but what they do have will be better and the plant will store up strength which will enable it to perfect more and better bloom later.

We only send out one and two year strong plants, which are not comparable with the puny pot plants grown in hot houses, which seldom pay for the care they require to make them live.

HYBRID REMONTANT OR PERPETUAL ROSES.

Alfred Colomb—A superb, brilliant crimson rose, of very large, full form, extremely fragrant; blooms freely and grows well.

American Beauty—Large, globular; deep pink, shaded with carmine; delicious odor; has proved to be a most desirable variety for forcing.

Anne de Diesbach—Very large and fragrant flowers of a rich, carmine



Margaret Dickson

color. A notably hardy and superior rose.

Baroness Rothschild—A grand pink rose, of full cupped form and exquisite pale pink color. Short-jointed, very hardy, late blooming, scentless.

Bell of Normandy—Lavender blush, large and good form.

Clio—Flowers large, of fine globular form, flesh color shaded in the center with rosy pink; growth vigorous; handsome foliage. One of the best roses.

Dinsmore—Scarlet crimson, large, double, very fragrant, free bloomer.

Fanny Petzhold—Clear rose, shaded white, large, tinged with flesh.

Fisher Holmes—Deep, glowing crimson; large, moderately full, and of fine, imbricated form. A superb rose.

General Jacqueminot (X)—Brilliant crimson; not full, but large and extremely effective; fragrant, and of excellent hardy habit; forces well.

Gloire de Margottin—Brilliant scarlet; large, semi-double, globular, of good shape, elongated bud; fragrant; vigorous and free-flowering.

General Washington—Bright red, with crimson shade; large, flat form, often indented or imperfect; very full, and a very free bloomer.

Jubilee—Flowers very large; color described as intense crimson red; fragrance strong and lasting. Plant vigorous; large, dark green foliage.

Jules Margottin—Bright cherry red; large, well-formed fragrant flowers; very double and free.

John Hopper—A fine and free-blooming old sort, with large, full, handsome flowers of fresh, bright rose.

Lady Helen Stewart—Bright crimson scarlet; large, full, and of perfect form, produced on long, stiff stems, highly perfumed; distinct and fine. A beautiful and valuable variety.

La Reine—Glossy rose, large, moderately full; very free flowering, and one of the most hardy.

Louis Odier—Brilliant carmine rose; large and full. A standard sort sure to please.

Mad. Alfred Carriere—Rich, creamy white; very double and sweet, graceful growth; beautiful.

Madame Plantier (X)—Pure white, above medium size; full. Produced in great abundance early in the season. Foliage rather small. One of the best white roses for hedges and for massing in groups.

Magna Charta—A fragrant, splendid rose. Pink, suffused with carmine; full, globular. Foliage and wood light green, with numerous dark spines. Valuable for forcing.

Margaret Dickson—Of magnificent form; white, with pale flesh center; petals very large, shell-shaped, and of great substance; fragrant, a fine variety; foliage very large, dark green.

Marshall P. Wilder—Bright cherry red; of good size, perfectly double and very fragrant.

Mrs. John Laing—New. As a bedding rose, undoubtedly one of the best yet introduced; rarely ever without bloom all summer. A beautiful shade of delicate pink; large size and fragrant. A good forcer from January onward.

Mrs. R. F. Sharman-Crawford—Color deep rosy pink, outer petals shaded with pale flesh, white at base of petals; flowers large, of

perfect imbricated form, and freely produced, flowering from early summer until late in autumn. Growth vigorous. A valuable addition.

Marquis de Bocella—Creamy white and flesh color, center rosy blush; full and double.

Maurice Bernardin—Bright crimson; large, moderately full; a good, free-blooming sort, generally coming in clusters. Perhaps the most prolific of all crimson roses in the spring.

Paul Neyron—Deep rose color; splendid foliage and habit, with large flower.

Perfection des Blanches—A splendid white sort, ranking with Coq. des Alps, large, fine form, free bloomer and strong grower.

Perfection Pink (X)—Lovely shade of delicate pink, shading paler to outer petals; beautiful in bud and flowers, fragrant and extremely hardy.

Purpurea Rubra (X)—Violet purple, large full flowers, very double and fragrant; nicely mossed; one of the best.

Princess Clementine—Delicate pink, shaded to creamy white.

Rhodocanochi—Large, full, perfectly formed flowers of rosy crimson, on superb, long stems. Plant of good habit, free-blooming.

Roger Lambelin—Rich glowing crimson petals. Edged and banded with pure white, rare and handsome.



Marshall P. Wilder

Soleil d'Or—New, hardy yellow rose. The flower is perfection in form, with conical buds, expanding into large and full globular flower, with incurved inner petals. Buds are a wondrous shade of rich chrome yellow with just a tinting of coppery rose in the center. The fully expanded flower is beautiful in all its blendings of orange yellow, forming a coloring quite impossible to satisfactorily describe. Has received highest awards at European expositions.

Thousand Leaf (X)—Pink and very double; fragrant, profuse bloomer, hardy; one of the best garden roses.

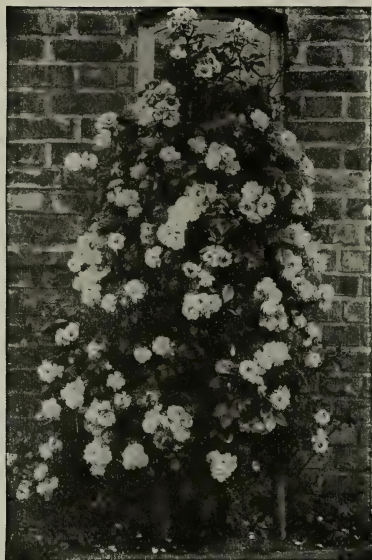
Tom Wood—Cherry-red color; petals large, shell-shaped and of immense substance; flowers very large, full, and perfectly formed; growth vigorous and of free branching habit, flowering freely and continuously from early summer until late in the autumn; foliage distinct.

Ulrich Brunner—Brilliant cherry red; flowers of fine form and finish, carried well upon the plant; petals of great substance; plant vigorous and hardy. One of the best for forcing and open air culture.

Vick's Caprice—Large, pink, striped and dashed with white and carmine; vigorous and free blooming.



Perfection Pink



Baltimore Belle

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.

Baltimore Belle (X)—Pale blush, nearly white; very double. Flowers in large clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom.

Dorothy Perkins—New and beautiful. This new climber is a direct descendant of *Rosa Wichuriana*. The blossoms are borne in clusters of thirty to forty and sometimes more. The flowers are large for a rose of this class, very double, sweetly scented, and of a beautiful shell pink color. Foliage a rich dark green, which remains on the bush until long in the winter.

Empress of China—Light red, changing to pink when fully expanded. A free and continuous bloomer; flowers medium size.

Gem of the Prairies—Bright rosy red, frequently with white stripe. Foliage large and quite deeply serrated.

Mad. La Charmé—Bright pink.

Mary Washington—This fine, hardy, everblooming rose always attracts attention. It is pure white, of strong, upright growth, and is suitable for porches and verandas. Flowers are of medium size, full, double, and very fragrant, and are borne in large clusters all over the bush.

Multiflora Japonica—A charming species, introduced from Japan more than a century ago, but only recently brought to notice. Exceedingly free-blooming, and towards the end of June the plant is covered with great clusters of small, white, single, sweetly fragrant flowers, in which the golden-colored anthers make a charming contrast with the snowy-white petals. Very hardy and grows rapidly.

Prairie Queen (X)—Bright rosy red; large, compact and globular flower; blooms in clusters. One of the best.

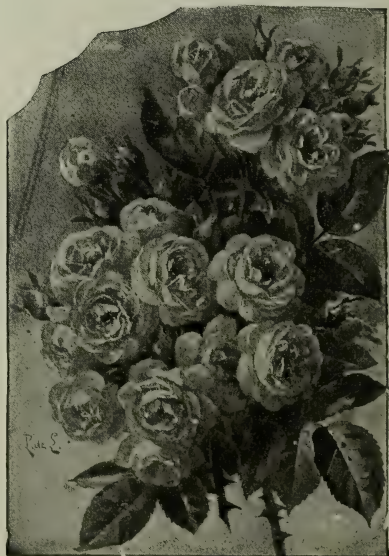
Pride of Washington—Brilliant amaranth, shaded rose center; large clusters; very double; fine.

Russell's Cottage—Dark crimson, very double and full; strong grower.

Seven Sisters—Crimson, changing to all shades to white. One of the oldfashioned favorites.

RAMBLERS.

Baby Rambler, or Mme. Norbet Levavasseur—This great novelty originated in Orleans, France, and is a crossing of *Crimson Rambler* and *Glorie des Polyanthus*. It preserves the prolific flowering quality of the latter, but with the color of the *Crimson Rambler* (clear, brilliant ruby rose). It can then be called a perpetual dwarf *Crimson*



Dorothy Perkins

Rambler. The bush is very vigorous and absolutely hardy. Reaches a height of twenty-four to thirty inches. Foliage is of a fine polished dark green and is never attacked by insects or fungus. It blooms in clusters and is very continuous blooming. The time of blooming of the first umbel is not ended when the adjacent branches are ready to open with a considerable number of flowers, so that the period of blooming is not interrupted until the first hard frost. As many as one hundred and twenty flowers have been counted on a single panicle. A prize and certificate winner wherever shown in Europe.

Crimson—The famous crimson-clustered climber, so extremely effective when grown on pillars and trellises. Plant a vigorous grower, making shoots eight to ten feet long in a season. Foliage large and glossy. The plant looks like a mass of double crimson flowers when in bloom. The panicles are large and remain perfect for several weeks. Perfectly hardy anywhere.

Pink—Similar to the above, but with pink flower clusters.



Baby Rambler

Philadelphia — Blooms in clusters. Flowers two to two and a half inches across, perfectly double to the center; very durable. Color pure deep rich crimson. Does not fade or wash out, but holds its bright dazzling color to the last. Foliage handsome. The brightest and best of all hardy crimson climbing roses to date.

Psyche—White, suffused with salmon-rose.

White—Resembles Crimson Rambler in foliage and habit; flowers pure white.

Yellow—Flowers of medium size, in immense clusters, very sweet-scented; a clear, decided yellow. The hardiest of all yellow climbing roses. It is a rampant grower, often making a growth of ten to twelve feet in a season.

CLIMBING TEA AND NOISSETTE ROSES.

Caroline Goodrich—Finely formed, very double flowers; fragrance most delicious. Color same as General Jacqueminot. This hardy climbing Tea should not be classed with the hardy climbers that bloom but once a year.

Climbing Meteor—Said to be the finest bright crimson hardy ever-blooming climbing rose ever introduced; makes exquisite buds and large, beautifully shaped flowers. Vigorous and constant bloomer. Produces immense clusters of roses



Philadelphia Rambler



William Allen Richardson

all through the season, and is an excellent winter bloomer, being used for conservatories, bay windows, etc.

Estelle Pradel—Pure white buds and flowers. Very beautiful.

William Allen Richardson — Orange yellow, center copper yellow; very rich.

HARDEST EVERBLOOMING ROSES

Including Tea, China and Bourbon Varieties.

Bride, The—Most beautiful of the white Tea roses, and forced in numberless quantities every year. The great, solid flowers remain perfect long after cutting; foliage large, dark and glossy.

Bridesmaid—Clear bright pink of an exquisite shade. Grown chiefly for its large, solid and handsome buds; the stems are good, the foliage glossy. Excellent for bedding.

Etoile de Lyon—One of the hardest of the Tea roses, and so vigorous and free of bloom that it is unsurpassed for bedding. The blooms are very large, double, regularly formed and delightfully fragrant. Pale yellow, with golden center.

General McArthur—Among Roses nothing can equal this, either for dazzling color, fragrance of flower or profusion of bloom. It is a hybrid Tea, as fragrant as a rose can be, has good-sized flowers, and blooms through the whole season. After being cut it retains its beauty as long as any we have ever seen,

retaining its perfect coloring until it drops its petals. Flower and bud are simply superb.

Hermosa—Fine for general planting; blooms in clusters all the season; clear, bright pink, very double and fragrant. Fairly hardy.

Ivory—This rose is an exceedingly free bloomer, and certain to be covered with buds and flowers as long as the bush is kept in growing condition. Flowers are large, full and sweet, clear ivory-white, and highly valued for cutting and all kinds of florists' work. It is easily in the front rank of everblooming roses.

Golden Gate—A rose of surpassing beauty, extra large, very double and full and delightfully fragrant. Rich creamy white, beautifully tinged with golden yellow, and bordered with clear rose; a constant bloomer; extra fine.

Mad. Camille—A splendid rose, extra large, full and sweet; clear rosy flesh, passing to salmon pink. Good, free bloomer, very handsome.

Mad. Francesca Kruger—A strikingly handsome rose, and one of the very best for open ground culture. Especially adapted for beds or masses. Flowers are very large and deeply shaded copper yellow in color. Splendid.

Maman Cochet—The best pink Tea for bedding, on account of its vigor, hardness and lavish bloom. Flowers and buds are as large, full, perfectly formed and fragrant as those of any bud rose grown under glass. Color an exquisite silvery rose, with shadings of buff and salmon.



General McArthur

Mrs. De Graw—A beautiful rose of rich, glossy coral pink, delightfully sweet-scented; plant of rather compact growth, and the flowers borne in clusters. A remarkably prolific and continuous bloomer, and entirely hardy.

Papa Gontier—A magnificent red Tea. Strong grower, with fine healthy foliage; buds large and long, with thick, broad petals of dark carmine-crimson, changing to a lighter shade in the open flower. Excellent winter-blooming variety; one of the best for outdoor planting, opening up its flowers beautifully.

Perle des Jardins—Beautiful straw color, sometimes canary; large, full, fine form; free-flowering. Nothing finer in cultivation—a standard by which others are judged.

Pink Daily—Clear, bright pink, medium size, full and double; fragrant; a constant bloomer.

Queen, The—A superb white rose for outdoor culture, producing fine buds and flowers in great abundance all the season.

Safrano—A fine old rose of great value, particularly for outdoor planting, highly prized for its beautiful buds and handsome flowers. Color bright apricot yellow, changing to orange and fawn, sometimes tinted with rose; very fragrant and a quick and constant bloomer.

POLYANTHA ROSES.

Cecile Brunner—A hybrid from *Polyantha simplex* fertilized by a Tea. Salmon pink, with deep salmon center; very small, full, delicately scented; admirable in bud and open flower. An exquisite miniature rose for floral work.

Clothilde Soupert—A grand free-flowering rose; fine for bedding out or pot culture. The flowers are very double and handsomely formed, borne in sprays. Outer petals pearl-white, shading to a center of rosy pink.

Mignonette—Clear, pink flowers, changing to white; very double. Young shoots frequently carry from forty to sixty flowers.

Mosella—A valuable new *Polyantha*. Dwarf and bushy, a mass of bloom the whole year. Color light yellow, shading to white at edge of petals. Quite hardy; will stand the most

severe winter with but slight protection.

Parquerette—Pure white flowers of perfect camellia form, in clusters.

HYBRID TEAS.

Aurora—A new rose of extraordinary merit. More like a Tea than a hybrid Tea. Splendid foliage, free from disease. Grand flowers, large, full and imbricated. Center rich bright pink, pale on the outside. Wonderful bloomer.

Climbing La France—Rich peach pink, delicious perfume; same beautiful buds as La France, but a vigorous climber and abundant bloomer, and quite hardy. A superb rose; extra fine for porches, verandas, etc., also for conservatory and greenhouse culture.

Duchess of Albany—A superb rose; resembles La France, but is much deeper in color, hence also the name Red La France. It is a continuous and free bloomer, producing a great abundance of lovely buds and flowers all through the season; extra large, elegant in form, very double and full; remarkably fragrant; color brilliant rose pink, exquisitely shaded. Recommended for general planting in open ground or greenhouse culture.

La France—Delicate silvery rose, often silvery pink, with peach shading. Very large, very double, and of superb form. It flowers continually all the season. The sweetest and most useful of all roses, and deservedly a favorite with many growers.

Mad. Jules Grolez—A new rose of great beauty; very handsome buds and large, full, finely formed flowers of a lovely China rose color, passing to a clear, rich satiny pink; remarkably bright and attractive.

Red La France (Duchess of Albany)—See description of variety above.

Souv. de President Carnot—A rose of extraordinary beauty, elegantly formed, very large, full and deep and deliciously sweet; color lovely sea-shell pink, delicately tinted with golden fawn on rich creamy white. Superb for house culture and also for bedding in open ground.



Souv. de Wootton

Souv. de Wootton—Bright magenta red, passing at base to fine, violet crimson, richly shaded. Flowers large, full and regular, with thick, leathery petals and delicious tea scent. Makes beautiful buds, and is recommended for open ground and conservatory. An immense bloomer and a glorious rose in every way.

Triumph d'Angers—Bright fiery red, changing to darkest velvety crimson tinged with purple; large, full flowers, very double and fragrant, quite hardy.

Triumph de Pernet Pere—The originator, Jean Pernet, a celebrated rose grower of France, regards this the triumph of his life. Flowers are extra large, having thick, broad petals and long tapering buds, with delicious Tea fragrance. Color fine, clear magenta red, sometimes passing to bright crimson; very striking and beautiful.

JAPANESE TRAILING OR WICHURIANA HYBRID ROSES.

Manda's Triumph—Large clusters of double pure white flowers, two inches in diameter, and sweetly scented. Growth free; luxuriant foliage.

South Orange Perfection—Perfectly formed double flowers in great profusion; about one and a half inches in diameter; color soft blush pink at the tips, changing to white.

Universal Favorite—Double flowers of a beautiful rose color, about two inches in diameter; fragrant. The most vigorous of the set.

MOSS ROSES.

Captain Ingraham (X)—Habit vigorous, compact and bushy; flowers medium to large; color rich crimson, turning to purple as the flowers mature; a free bloomer.

Countess of Murinais (X)—Large, pure white flowers, full and fragrant; beautifully mossed.

Crested Moss—Deep pink buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; fragrant. One of the best.

George The Fourth—Dark velvety crimson, very free.

Glory of Mosses (X)—Flowers large; color pale rose. A strong grower, with fine healthy foliage.

Henry Martin (X)—Medium-sized flowers, bright rosy red; free bloomer; full, sweet, and finely mossed.

John Cranston—Deep crimson, very double flowers.

Luxembourg—Bright crimson flowers, large and mossy.

Perpetual White (X)—Pure white; blooms in clusters.

Raphael—Light blush in clusters.

Red Moss—Red, free bloomer.

Salet (X)—Light rose; large and full; a good autumn bloomer.

TREE ROSES.

White, Pink, Scarlet, Crimson.

The Tree Roses are grafted on hardy stems four to five feet high, and thus form tree shapes. When in full bloom they are very handsome, and are becoming more popular every year, as the demand for formal gardens grow. It is necessary to have varieties which will lend themselves to the severe pruning and training to produce the tree form, and in this shape we offer only the Hybrid Perpetual or hardy class, of the colors above named.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES.

American Mammoth Briar—Hardy, rampant grower, sending up shoots ten to twenty feet in a single season and in favorable locations sometimes more. Fine for screens or covering unsightly objects; makes a fine stock proof hedge or a beautiful large bush.

English Sweet Briar—A fine old favorite; desirable for shrubberies and general planting; flowers bright pink and single; the fragrance of the flowers, leaves and young branches in the early spring frequently perfumes the whole neighborhood, and is truly delightful.

Harrison's Yellow (X)—This old-fashioned variety is one of the finest, pure, deep yellow, hardy roses ever grown. Desirable always.

Madam Crow (X)—Rich velvety crimson, fragrant, very profuse bloomer. A general favorite and very hardy.

Persian Yellow (X)—This old-fashioned rose is of the deepest golden yellow, flowers large and full; the finest of all double yellow roses. Perfectly hardy and a free bloomer.

White Scotch (X)—Early, dainty white double flowers in profusion: sweet.



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Read this affidavit of the man who discovered and was first to appreciate the value of this wonderful addition to horticulture and do not be misled. And yet, an eastern nursery, claiming to be the largest nursery in the world, offered this Red Gravenstein Apple in their 1912 "Year Book," and quoted verbatim the words of Prof. Van Deman from the letter printed on the front inside page of this catalogue to the President of the Vineland Nurseries Co., testifying to its wonderful qualities.

State of Washington }
County of San Juan. } ss.

T. D. VanSant being first duly sworn on his oath, says:-
That he is a member of the firm of VanSant & Whipple, of Olga, County of San Juan, State of Washington; that his firm is the discoverer of the Red Gravenstein Apple; that the original tree is, and that every tree of this variety now in bearing are upon the land on Orcas Island, Puget Sound, owned and controlled by his firm; that they have never shipped a tree, bud or scion of the Red Gravenstein Apple to any other nursery in the world but the Vineland Nurseries Co., of Clarkston, Washington; that said nursery company has contracted with them for their entire output of trees, buds and scions of this variety of apple and that the only agent authorized by them to propagate this celebrated apple is the Vineland Nurseries Co. of Clarkston, Washington.

Signed T. D. VanSant

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27
day of February A. D. 1912.

Henry B. Smith
Justice of Peace
Notary Public for and in the
said county of San Juan, State
of Washington,

